









**Hughes & Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce, Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telephone Address  
"WIKING" HONGKONG.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
ON

**TUESDAY,**  
February 18, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.  
at The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf  
& Godown Co.'s Premises, Kowloon.  
A large quantity Flat, round,  
and square Iron Bars.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),  
ON  
**TUESDAY,**  
February 18, 1919, commencing at  
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF  
**USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,**  
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES.

Comprising:—  
**HOUSEHOLD LINENS**—Single and  
Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,  
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,  
Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,  
Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

**DRAWNWORK**—Bedspreads, Pillow  
Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

**EMBROIDERIES**—Bedspreads, Table  
Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 34 in.,  
A few lots of Attache Cases and  
Belted Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit  
purchasers).

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),  
ON

**TUESDAY,**  
February 18, 1919, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,  
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD**  
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-  
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN  
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,  
&c., &c.,

Comprising:—  
Two Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs  
(new), Folding Card and Occasional  
Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom  
Furniture, comprising Twin Bedsteads,  
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing  
Tables, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teak-  
wood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, &c.,  
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c.,  
Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass  
Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c.,  
Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated  
Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood  
and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of  
Blackwood Furniture, including 1 large  
Blackwood Screen, Blue and white Panels,  
Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures,  
Tennis Rackets, and Net. Several  
Carpets new and second-hand.

Also  
Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly  
new), by Willcox & Gibbs with all  
accessories, 2 Pianos by Robinson and  
by Spyley, and one Rubber Tyred  
Kickshaw.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 12, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
ON

**WEDNESDAY,**  
February 19, 1919, at 11 a.m.  
at Kwong Tuck Cheong's shipyard,  
To-Kwa-Wan.

One complete set Engines and  
Boiler in good working order.

DESCRIPTION:  
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33,  
by 24 strokes.

Boiler, 12 x 10, working pressure  
120 lbs. on vertical survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with  
Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller (and  
all piping, &c., connected with the  
above mentioned Engines and Boiler).

Also  
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast,  
And  
2 Navigating Compasses.

On view at Kwong Tuck Cheong's  
shipyard.

Launch to convey intending pur-  
chasers will leave Black Pier at 10.30  
a.m. on date of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1919.

NOTICES.

G. R.  
NOTICE.

THE Pass Office will be removed  
from the Central Police Station  
to the floor of POST OFFICE  
BUILDING at the 16th inst.  
From that onwards Permits to  
leave the Colony will be issued  
from there, and not at the  
Central Police Station.

ALL PERSONS with the exception  
of those of Chinese race desiring to  
leave the Colony should apply in  
person between the hours of 9 a.m. to  
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or Identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to Register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1915. Forms  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the ORDINARY YEARLY MEET-  
ING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this  
Corporation will be held at the CITY  
HALL, Hongkong on SATURDAY, the  
22nd day of February, 1919 at Noon, for  
the purpose of receiving the Report of  
the Court of Directors together with a  
statement of Accounts for the year  
ending December 31, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the  
Corporation will be CLOSED from  
MONDAY, February 10, to SAT-  
URDAY, February 22, 1919, (both  
days inclusive), during which period no  
transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABLE,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, February 4, 1919.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO.,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that an EXTRAORDINARY  
GENERAL MEETING of the above  
Company will be held at the REGIS-  
TERED OFFICE of the Company,  
Ridder Street, Victoria in the Colony  
of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 22nd  
day of February, 1919, at Noon, when  
the unobjectionable resolution which  
was passed at the Extraordinary General  
Meeting of the Company held on the  
EIGHTH day of February, 1919, will  
be submitted for confirmation as a  
Special Resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association be  
altered in manner following,  
viz:—  
"In Article 82 the word "five"  
shall be substituted for the word  
"four".

The effect of this resolution will be  
to increase the maximum number of  
Directors from four to five.

Dated the Fourteenth day of Febru-  
ary, 1919.

By Order of the Board,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Secretary and Manager.  
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1919.

**KEATING'S LOZENGES**  
cure the worst Cough

I say

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

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structions to sell by Public Auction,  
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Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1919.

WANT  
ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS' INSERTIONS.  
\$1. PREPAID.  
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 4 The Peak (Baker  
Lodge) Fully FURNISHED.  
Apply to:—H. A. RAMBERT.

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1919.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"BRN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENDONAN."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby  
informed that all Goods are being  
landed at their risk into the Godowns  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Co., Ltd., wharves and/or  
from the wharves delivery may be  
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the Godowns, and all  
Goods remaining undelivered after the  
16th instant, will be subject to sale.

All claims against the Steamers  
must be presented to the Undersigned  
on or before the 31st inst. or  
they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,  
where they will be examined on the  
15th instant, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
by  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, Feb. 10, 1919.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord  
Barnardist introduced to the world the  
CURE for  
**ASTHMA**  
CURED FOR 10 YEARS  
Sold in this city by all  
Chemists and Druggists  
Beware of Imitations

**MARTIN'S  
APIOL-STEEL  
PILLS**  
A French Remedy for all Irritations  
Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, &c.  
It is the only medicine which cures  
all these ailments, and every one who  
suffers from any of them should take  
it. It is sold in all the principal  
Chemists and Druggists.  
Beware of Imitations.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION NO. 1  
THERAPION NO. 2  
THERAPION NO. 3**  
No. 1 for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel,  
Sciatic, Neuralgia, etc. No. 2 for  
Chronic Wounds, Ulcers, Burns, etc.  
No. 3 for Chronic Wounds, Ulcers,  
Burns, etc. It is the only medicine  
which cures all these ailments, and  
every one who suffers from any of  
them should take it. It is sold in all  
the principal Chemists and Druggists.  
Beware of Imitations.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER  
EVER ISSUED UNDER  
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE  
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM  
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE  
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$12.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong  
\$18.00 to all Coast Ports.

No. 5, WING LON STREET HONGKONG.

PRICES \$1.25 and \$2.25.

**WING LON**

PUGILISM.

CARPENTIER AND WELLS  
GAIAN.

As was expected, Georges Carpen-  
tier is going to make his first  
come-back fight on French soil. In  
Paris on February 9, Carpentier and  
Bombardier Wells signed and at the  
same time articles were drawn up for  
a bantam-weight bout between the  
French champion, Charley Ledoux  
and Jimmy Wells, who recently had  
to lower his colours to Pal Moore.

These matches came right on top  
of flattering English offers.  
The English sportsmen seem bound  
that the question of who's who  
between Jimmy Wells and Pal Moore  
shall be settled in England, and as  
soon as possible. The latest offer to  
put the bout on came from a man  
named Cochrane, and he named  
\$25,000 as the plum, that may be  
plucked at by these midgets of the  
padded mitt.

Cochrane is a well known English  
promoter, and he backed up this offer  
with another one for Georges Car-  
pentier and Sergt. Billy Wells. It  
seems now that Cochrane was a bit  
late in both instances, but if these  
big fellows had come to London to  
fight it out again, Cochrane was ready  
to hang up a purse of \$37,500, to be  
fought for as the men saw fit.

The chances are that Cochrane,  
learning that Wells and Wilde were  
negotiating with the French pro-  
moters, sought to head off the pair  
with his very generous offers. Un-  
questionably the big and little En-  
glish fighters never heard of such  
purses before. Wells has fought for  
big money in his day, but this pro-  
mise to pay is quite in excess of  
anything ever offered by an English  
promoter.

Freddie Welsh and his friends  
were compelled to donate \$20,000  
toward the \$25,000 which went as a  
solace to Willie Ritchie when he lost  
his world's title to the Welshman.

The present scramble has simply  
simmered down to a tussle between  
the French and English promoters.

**Dandruff Kills the Hair**  
**Cuticura Kills Dandruff**

Try one treatment with Cuticura  
and see how quickly it clears the scalp  
of dandruff and itching. On retiring  
gently rub spots of dandruff and itching  
with Cuticura Ointment. Next  
morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap  
and hot water. Rinse with tepid  
water. Repeat in two weeks. Nothing  
better or safer.

NOTICES.

Have you ordered your Copy of  
**The Dollar Directory**  
NOW IN PRINT.  
From Messrs. BREWER & Co.,  
Tel. No. 886. 23, Queen's Road Central.

**JAMES STEER.**  
8, ICE HOUSE STREET.  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.  
CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL  
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY  
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.  
Tel. 2877. Tel. 2877.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION FOR  
OVER THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY  
**WILKINSON'S**  
SARSAPARILLA  
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES  
THE WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD  
THE MOST EFFECTIVE Tonic for  
Torpid Liver, Dropsy, Eruptions, &c.  
WILKINSON'S IS INDISPENSABLE TO  
SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary,  
Victoria Dispensary, and Queen's Dispensary.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.  
**VETARZO** BRAIN AND  
NERVE FOOD  
The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brainpower,  
whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. It cures depression, palpitation,  
defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, etc. or neurasthenia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration,  
loss of confidence, general debility, premature decay of vitality, etc. It is the only medicine which  
restores the vitality of the system, and cures all these ailments, and every one who suffers from any of  
them should take it. It is sold in all the principal Chemists and Druggists.  
Beware of Imitations.

NOTICES.  
**THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
(Incorporated in England)  
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue  
POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENTS at  
current rates.  
For further particulars, please apply to:—  
**UNION TRADING COMPANY,**  
Princes Building, General Agents.

FOR  
**CARS ON  
HIRE**  
Experienced Chauffeurs  
and  
Expert Mechanics  
A Large Number of  
New and Comfortable Cars  
Always in Readiness.  
Phone  
977 & 2839  
**MERCURY  
GARAGE CO.,**  
59-61 Des Vaux Road Central.  
Arrangements  
for Special  
Occasions

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

**EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL  
WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.**  
A palatable emulsion containing forty per cent of pure  
Cod Liver Oil, a valuable Food Tissue Builder,  
and Tonic.  
In bottles \$1.25 and \$2.00 each.  
**EXTRACT OF MALT & COD LIVER OIL**  
\$1.50 and \$2.50 per bottle.  
**VICTORIA DISPENSARY.**  
TELEPHONE 298.

THE LATEST IN PHOTOGRAPHY  
**"THE MANDELETTE"**  
ONE MINUTE FERROTYPED POST-CARD CAMERAS.  
The whole operation of Developing, Printing and  
Fixing complete in One Minute.  
Price of Outfit, with All Supplies and Full Directions  
to make 100 Pictures of your friends - \$15.00  
Simplicity itself. A Child can use it.  
**LONG HING & CO.**  
Queen's Road Central.

**PRIMO**  
Points of view may differ on the right  
course to take in waging war...  
When it comes to discussing beverages,  
however, there are no two opinions. All  
agree that PRIMO is the right Beer to  
drink.  
Stocked by all Wine and Spirit  
Merchants.  
**H. RUTTONJEE & SON,**  
16, Queen's Road Central.  
**BEER**



**DEWAR'S**  
"IMPERIAL"  
AND  
"EXTRA SPECIAL"  
**SCOTCH WHISKY.**

SOLE AGENTS:  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
Telephone 616.

**Powell Ltd**  
FURNISHING DEPT.  
Tapestries  
Velvets  
Serges  
Curtains  
Printed-Fabrics  
Cretonnes  
Table Covers  
Bedspreads  
Down Quilts  
Blankets  
Linens  
SAMPLES WILLINGLY.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1919.

## HELOISE AND ABELARD.

Someone of courage and humour ought to do for literature what Mark Twain did for pictorial art, and relieve us of the yinny of the Old Masters. Or, more exactly, of that convention which insists upon conformity with hypocritical admiration of matter that has only antiquity to recommend it. In the year 1780 Mr. T. Pridden of Fleet Street printed the letters of Abelard and Heloise, with a "particular account of their lives, amours, and misfortunes," as well as a couple of alleged poems on the same. Herein shines the great Mr. Pope (if you can call it singing):

And ever-musing Melancholy reigns.

It is easy to understand why all the world loves a lover; which is a romantic way of saying that it likes to pry into love affairs. Another old book, "Paul and Virginia," had real charm in that direction, and was probably the ancestor of Mr. de Vere Stuepoole's "Blue Lagoon." A still older, "Aucassin and Nicolette," the obvious progenitor of Mr. de Galienne's "Quest of the Golden Girl," is a very entrancing love story, which has as strong an appeal to human interest to-day as when it was written (or adapted from the still older "Floire and Blanche-flour," as your worship please). There is no such charm in the story of Abelard and Heloise, at least in this tedious form. It might have been re-told in such a way as to please; but it is impossible to imagine any modern reader persevering, for pleasure, through every line of these letters. Mark Twain must have skipped considerably, because his prose version of the story in "The Innocents Abroad" is too favourable to the lady and is unjust to the scholar. Abelard, as the letters on both sides show, was not the base seducer that Mark Twain painted him. Heloise (the pussy) boasts in her very first letter that she refused to marry Abelard, and advanced most brazen arguments in favour of the life of a mistress. It is true that, woman like, she made a virtue out of inclination, and pretended to take this line so as not to spoil her career. This does not explain away her arguments, profound and brilliant the fruit of a considered conviction against the marriage state.

Abelard was a Breton student in the Twelfth Century. In those days a little learning was a big thing, and he made a noise in Paris. A Canon of Notre Dame, who passed as uncle to Heloise, caught the simple scholar from the country, and persuaded him to take lodgings in the canonry, party for the money, and partly so that Heloise might have free lessons. That is how he himself explained the arrangement. Some authorities say that Heloise was not really his niece — "Heloysian naturalem filiam" — was the suggestion, which you do not need much Latin to understand. The late John Hughes ingeniously observed that "it was well known at those times, as well as since, that the niece of an ecclesiastic is sometimes more nearly related to him." It does not seem to have occurred to any of those old-time critics that she may have been the old rascal's mistress, though the evidence strongly points that way. Canon Fulbert's rage, even after Abelard proposed to "make an honest woman" of Heloise, seems more like the jealous anger of a lover than the indignation of an uncle, or father. The terrible revenge he took is more in keeping with the jealous lover. Then we must remember, her conduct as princess of the nunnery of Argenteuil, for the licentiousness of which she and her companions were expelled. The tone of her own letters is against the theory of an innocent girl making the one mistake. Poor, unkind Abelard! Think of him, a studious youth from the country, his head full of philosophy, knowing nothing of the "ars amatoria" other than literary allusions may have given him. He "learned about women from 'er,'" as Kipling would say. Almost right away she was attracted to the youth. She says so in her letters. His fate was inevitable. When the usual consequences confronted him, his conduct was exactly such as fits our theory of his character. He wished to marry Heloise, and told her "uncle" so at the earliest opportunity, whose reason for refusing we have guessed. He pleaded with the lady, who argued as cold-bloodedly and as sophistically as any lawyer. Compare his letters with hers (if you have the patience to read them) and you must accept our judgment of the case. He reproves her frequently and piously, and wastes a lot of good advice on her, just as any innocent in his case would do. So much for the story. As literature, there is positively nothing to recommend it to modern taste. Mr. Pope again sings, (if you can call it singing):

No happier took these faded eyes pursue;  
To read and weep is all they now can do.  
To read and weep is all that modern readers of this old, old drive are likely to do.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is up again to \$s. 23-16d.

The Union Lyric Society is exempted from registration.

The Government Gazette publishes the usual traffic regulations for race week.

The thickness of the ice in the river at Tongku on the 4th inst. was fourteen and a half inches.

One of the Sincere Company's collectors at Canton has disappeared with \$7,000.

Mr. C. H. Shields, Commissioner of Posts for Kwantung, goes on leave in April.

Mr. S. Ogasawara has left Canton to take the Management of the Taiwan Ginko at Taipei.

Chen Lim-pak, comprador of the H. & S. Bank, is advancing \$50,000 for the Rice Relief Association in Canton.

Communicable disease reported to-day was five cases of cerebro-spinal fever, two of which were fatal. All were Chinese.

The football match arranged for yesterday afternoon between the 88th and 87th Companies of R.G.A. was postponed.

Mr. Herbert Gastineau Earle, M.A., M.B., Camb., is appointed a member of the Medical Board during Dr. Digby's absence.

The sensational "marriage" laws recently published as having been promulgated by the Bolsheviks now turn out to have been a fabrication.

This morning Mr. Wood discharged Ken Chai Jen, whose extradition was sought by the Macao Government. Mr. Goldring had opposed on behalf of the fugitive.

The monthly bank note return shows that on Jan. 31, the Chartered Bank had out \$8,839,143 (with \$5,150,000 reserve), the H. & S. Bank \$24,751,129 (with \$17,000,000 reserve) and the Mercantile Bank \$11,544,509 (with \$675,000 reserve).

The Canton Club elected its officers on Feb. 12. Messrs. J. Baud, G. H. Bowker, O. W. Darch, S. R. Brown and C. A. Peel are the general committee, with the following added as balloting committee: Messrs. E. A. Chandon, G. N. Courtney, D. Forbes, G. G. Hopeler, G. C. Kitching and H. S. Smith.

A Chinese coolie was arrested at Praya East yesterday morning. He had on a palm-leaf rain coat and when it was taken off, an iron chain some 70 feet long was discovered wound around his shoulders. Inquiries made later revealed that the chain had been stolen from the Jardine, Matheson steamer "Fau Sang." The thief was given three months jail.

The "Empress of Russia," C.F.R., arrived in port this morning from London, reporting an uneventful voyage. She is still in military service, and this is all we could get about her. Aboard were 150 Cabin passengers and 3200 Chinese coolies returning from war service in France. The coolies are being taken to Tsingtau where they will be discharged. Upon the "Empress of Russia's" return to Hongkong from Tsingtau, she will be dry-docked for alterations and repairs, leaving Hongkong about March 13 for Vancouver.

Booking is brisk for the grand variety concert to be held on Saturday the 22nd, inst. in aid of the Ministering League funds and gives every indication of a bumper house. With the realization of such a result, it will enable the general fund, to provide the workers with the necessary materials to make the numerous articles for the annual bazaar in Nov. Last year nearly \$13,000, was the result of the proceeds of the bazaar, which were distributed to the Otter-shaw Home, and the several charities the League helps to support. After the splendid results previously obtained, it is hoped that the public will give their hearty support to the forthcoming concert.

## PRESIDENT "LOST" IN PARIS.

L'Intransigeant, describing President Wilson's shopping tour, with Mrs. Wilson, says that the couple while strolling through the crowded shopping center lost their way and asked two little boys where they were. The boys gave the needed information, and then one of them, shaking his cap, astonished the President by asking: "Might one shake hands with Monsieur le President?" The President shook hands with both boys heartily and wished them a merry Christmas before proceeding on his way.

## APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE.

## CASE OF THE BANISHED PORTUGUESE LADY.

Anna d'Almeida, the Portuguese lady who was sentenced to prison for nine months by Mr. B. E. Lindell for returning from banishment, yesterday appealed against the sentence.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, U.S.P., appeared for the Crown, and the prisoner was represented by Mr. P. V. Goldring.

Mr. Goldring, addressing his Worship, said that there were certain facts in connection with the prisoner which had not come to his Worship's notice. In the first place, he was in communication with the G.S.P. with regard to certain subscriptions which were raised to pay this prisoner's passage to Singapore. He had in hand certain sums of money. The question of her going to Singapore could not be considered by the Police as she was a deportee from the Colony. The prisoner was banished on June 28, 1917, and she had come back once previously, to see him in connection with certain furniture, which she had left behind her to be disposed of, and which he believed, realized the sum of \$78. The collection of this money was in the hands of a certain Police Sergeant who had left the force. The prisoner endeavored to get this money and also some \$84 which came from another quarter, and it was with the idea of having the money that she came to him. He had done his best but he could not ascertain where this money was, and he had an idea that it was either paid into the Treasury or into the Police Department, and on this account, he advised the prisoner to return to Macao. The possibility was that the Police Sergeant left the money behind him when he left. As to the details of this account, he could not go into the matter further. The prisoner appears to have gone to the Governor of Macao, and was given a letter with regard to her case, to deliver to the Aides-de-Camp here. She thought she was justified in coming back on the strength of this message. He thought that his Worship was too severe in passing a high sentence which is passed only on the most hardened criminals. The prisoner was an old woman, being over 50 years, and they could afford to be a little merciful. He was suggesting to his Worship that the prisoner should be sent back to Macao as she could not go to Singapore. He asked his Worship for an order for the money to be traced with the help of the C.S.P. The prisoner returned to the Colony because she thought that the letter was sufficient protection for her.

His Worship: When she came back in January this year with a letter, from the Macao Commissioner of Police, to Mr. Wolfe as the G.S.P., she was informed by Mr. Wolfe that she could not come back without the permission of the Governor of Hongkong. She was told not to show her face here again. In spite of this, barely three weeks later she came back.

Mr. Wolfe said the letter she carried was addressed to the Aides-de-Camp, and it was delivered to Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse. The letter was not official, and its contents ran in a vein of camaraderie.

Mr. Goldring said the prisoner really came back with the purpose of obtaining the money. He thought his Worship would take it into consideration that the letter was sufficient protection for her. When she came to see him, he had told her that unless she had sufficient reason, she must not come back. She thought that the letter was sufficient reason for her. She could have gone to Singapore, her money for the passage was in his hands. He submitted that his Worship reduce her sentence making it more tolerable. If the G.S.P. would help him to trace the money, he would be much obliged. The prisoner was an old woman. Her trouble had upset her, and she might not be perfectly balanced in mind. She did not think carefully over her action in her determination to get back the money which she thought was in the hands of the Police.

Mr. Wolfe said that Mr. Goldring had informed him that subscriptions were being raised to secure money to pay for the passage of the prisoner to Singapore. In this connection he had said he would consider the matter, and if the subscriptions were going forward he would agree to a further remand. But on the 13th instant, after making inquiries he found that it was impossible to send the woman to Singapore as the Singapore Authorities would not have her, she having been deported from Hongkong as an undesirable character—as a procuress. The facts of the case were that when the prisoner came back in January with a letter addressed to him from the Commissioner of Police of Macao, he sent her back on the same day by the "Chuen Chow," and a letter was sent to the Commissioner to the effect that the prisoner was not to return on any account, and if she did, legal proceedings would be taken against her. In a fortnight she again turned up. With regard to the sentence passed on her, he did not agree with Mr. Goldring that it was too severe. It would be a bad example if no action were taken in the present case. De-

## TROUBLE ON A TRANSPORT.

## AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ON VERGE OF REVOLT.

A Melbourne message of December 29 says: Five hundred New South Wales and Queensland soldiers who reached Melbourne by a transport on Friday refused to travel further by that vessel. They were given leave to go ashore on Friday, but could not be persuaded to re-embark and continue their journey by sea. On reaching Melbourne they called at the rooms of the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League and made serious charges of bad feeding, over-crowding and lack of discipline on the transport. Those charges were later repeated to the staff officer for returned soldiers, and again the men firmly refused to return to the ship by midnight when their leave would expire. Last evening a special train was provided for the men, who travelled to Sydney on the understanding that the men would pay their fares.

Before entraining the men alleged that there was a gross lack of order on the transport, and that on two occasions the troops were on the verge of revolt because there was little room for rank and file to exercise. The sergeants agreed to hand over the space allotted for men of sergeants' rank and over, but this was not permitted. The men alleged that the space for the officers was unduly large, and there was an ugly incident when the officers with drawn revolvers ordered the men off the boat deck. A large crowd of soldiers gathered below and threatened to throw overboard the officers who had threatened their comrades with revolvers. Representatives of the rank and file appealed successfully to them not to revolt, and subsequently special privileges were granted the men. Regarding food the men complain that they did not receive the scale of rations posted up for perusal. The men appointed representatives on the ship, and they collected information which they desire to place before a Government inquiry.

Regrettable happenings occurred when the transport reached Durban, where leave was not granted on account of the epidemic of influenza in South Africa. A few broke away and actually returned to the vessel for pay, which was refused. A large number went ashore in a barge, and as the men refused to mount guard one was formed of officers and sergeants who had rifles and fixed bayonet and revolvers. The naval transport officers at Durban requested the officers commanding the troops to allow the remainder ashore as so many Australians were already in town.

A party of 20 of the men visited Port Melbourne yesterday and made merry. A military prison van arrived with four attendants, who ordered the men to enter the vehicle. The order was ignored, and three of the soldiers who were seized were released by their comrades. When the position looked threatening a civilian pointed out that the men had barely time to catch their train to Sydney. The men then left in a body unmolested.

## THE CHRISTIAN WELCOME TO PEACE.

Is it not lamentable that the routine of the Prayer-Book let us in for such a horribly inappropriate resurrection of the simple, wicked savagery of the ancient Hebrew on this Day of Thanksgiving which makes the end of the great killing of men by men? asks a correspondent in a contemporary.

In Christian Churches we sang, or listened to, the Sixty-Eighth Psalm. "That thy foot may be dipped in the blood of thine enemies; and that the tongue of the dogs may be red through the same." Then in the First Lesson we sat through Deborah's hymn of hate, cruelty and blood-lust in celebration of the treacherous slaughter of Sisera by Jael.

At that point, for my own part, I repressed with an effort an impulse to get up and go outside into cleaner air; an effort which I now regret. The shame to the Church which still stains itself with such horrors in its very worship is its own affair; in which, for myself, I no longer claim to be much interested. Throughout the war it has been too worthy of its Old Testament and too unworthy of the New for any former respect and goodwill to survive. But one is entitled to protest in the public interest when the most respectable institution in the English-speaking world offers, under the guise of religion, such aid and comfort and sanction to the ape and the tiger in man, to all the unforgiving hate malice and desire for vengeance which are the perfect negation of Christianity and which we ought, on this day of all days, to be beginning to leave behind us.

porters are allowed to enter the Colony only when they travelled to other places and when there was no easy way of reaching their destination other than passing through Hongkong. As regards the \$78, if he could be of assistance to Mr. Goldring, his services would be at his disposal. His Worship reduced the sentence by three months.

## HONGKONG RACES.

## TRAINING NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There was a very large crowd at the Race Course this morning to witness the gallops, and among the most interested was H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, who was accompanied by Mr. Justice Melbourne. There was a continuous rain during the gallops which was a source of disappointment to those present. With three exceptions the gallops were all on the outside course. The course this morning was very fast indeed. Triumph did a very good gallop as also did Sandy whilst Night Hawk did well and seems in the best of condition. Of the Jardine ponies, Alexander and Wisdom did very well though, if anything the time was somewhat slow. The first half mile of their gallops, as will be seen from the times below, was very good. Both ponies have very good chances for winning the Derby.

Mr. Peel's ponies also are doing well. At present the weight they have to carry is not well known; when this is known one will be able to judge better.

Prospects for Sir Paul Chater are none too rosy. His Derby entrants are not of a very good quality and this year Sir Paul will have to be content with the small races.

The old ponies Triumph, Spotted Sand, and Attraction Dahlia are going in tip-top form.

Mr. Peel's old ponies are going very slowly—maybe they are waiting for Mr. Johnstone to come down and put them through their paces.

Mr. White seems to be another unfortunate one this season as one of his most likely ponies (late Jingle Johnny) has got too big a head. The Moller ponies went very well, considering the weight they have to carry as Mr. Moller rides heavily. It is not mere speculation to say that big surprises are likely to come in the Derby from the Moller stable—the ponies there are not to be despised.

The Subscription Griffins seem all to be of about the same class with the exception of Burst Length which is a good pony, it will be very difficult to beat.

## OLD PONIES.

Sandy, one mile and a quarter. 39.2; 1.19.2; 1.57.2; 2.33.4; 3.4. Upwood Park, one mile and a quarter. 39; 1.15.2; 1.51; 2.24.3; 2.55. Salamander, one mile. 35.3; 1.14.1; 1.49; 2.20. Burning Daylight, last mile. 38; 1.13; 1.47.7; 2.18.4. Crest, ridden by Mr. Vida, one mile and a quarter. 36.3; 1.14; 1.51.2; 2.27.2; 2.59.3. Catford (late Gentle Cat), one mile and a quarter. 36.3; 1.14; 1.51.2; 2.27.2; 2.59.3. Triumph, one mile. 33.4; 1.9; 1.43; 2.14. Grey Mouse, one mile. 35.3; 1.15.2; 1.51.3; 2.22.3. Gadfly, one mile and a quarter. 37.2; 1.17.3; 1.56; 2.35; joined by Firefly 2.33. Malcolm, one mile and a quarter. 44; 1.21; 1.56; 2.30.3; 3.04. Night Hawk, two miles, last mile and a quarter. 33.1; 1.9; 1.43; 2.17.1; 2.51. Attraction Dahlia, one mile. 35; 1.11; 1.45; 2.16.2. Tytam Chief, one mile and a quarter, last mile. 42.2; 1.18.2; 1.52.3; 2.25.2. Maybe, one mile. 34; 1.11.2; 1.47; 2.19.2. Daintylight, one mile and a half, last mile. 38.3; 1.17.3; 1.54.3; 3.28. Black Jack, one mile and a quarter, last three quarters. (inside).—1.13; 1.45.2. Congo Chief, one mile and a quarter. 32.2; 1.8.2; 1.53.1; 2.19.4; 2.56. Spotted Sand, one mile. 34; 1.8.1; 1.42.1; 2.13.4. Grey Goose, one mile (inside). 36; 1.15.4; 1.53; 2.25.4. Formosa Chief, last mile and a quarter. 35.2; 1.10.3; 1.44; 2.15.2; 2.57.2. Wei-hai Chief, one mile. 33.4; 1.8.2; 1.44; 2.17.2. Essex Chief, one mile. 33.4; 1.8.2; 1.44; 2.17.2.

## DERBY PONIES.

Footlight, one mile and a quarter. 40; 1.15; 1.48.2; 2.23; 3.30. Limelight, one mile and a quarter. 40; 1.15; 1.48.2; 2.23; 3.30. Maymoon, last three quarters; 1.17.2; 2.25. Vesuvius Dahlia, one mile. 35.1; 1.10.2; 1.45; 2.17. Mountain King, one mile. 38; 1.13.2; 1.46; 2.17. Valley King, one mile. 33; 1.13.2; 1.46; 2.18. Grouse, one mile and a quarter, last three quarters. 39.1; 1.17; 1.49.1. Olympic Dahlia, one mile. 35.2; 1.10.1; 1.45.1; 2.17.2. Onions, one mile and a quarter. 42.1; 1.20.2; 1.58; 2.35.2; 3.9. American Chief, one mile and a quarter. 33.2; 1.8.2; 1.53.1; 2.19.4; 2.54.4. Albion Dahlia, one mile and a half, last mile and a quarter. 33.2; 1.8.1; 1.44.1; 2.19; 2.52; joined by Purify Dahlia. Alexander, one mile and a half. 42.3; 1.19.3; 1.55; 3.39.2. Wisdom, one mile and a half. 42.3; 1.19.3; 1.55; 3.39.2. Diadem Dahlia, one mile. 31.3; 1.21.1; 2.1; 2.35.4. SUBSCRIPTION GRIFINS. Turf King, one mile. 38; 1.6.4; 1.51.3; 2.25.

## LABOUR AND CAPITAL AFTER THE WAR.

## Speaking at the National Liberal Club on Labour after the war, Mr. J. R. Clynes said that the Government must honour its pledge to restore trade union conditions, but it might be found impossible for working men to accept a complete return to pre-war practices. War conditions had imposed many changes in productive methods, and terms would have to be made.

A considerable number of entirely new problems have been made by the war," he said, "and a satisfactory settlement will depend mainly upon wealth production and wealth distribution. The trade superiority in the sense of rank in the workshop and the wage standard of the skilled workman must be secured to him, but a freer field for collective and more scientific wealth output is essential if the national needs, and especially the needs of the masses, are to be met. Economic security for the worker can be guaranteed to him consistent with a great increase in the results of his work. An alternative which would be beneficial to the nation and acceptable to Labour can be found to every old workshop method which either limited output or checked the free development of production. But that alternative must give to Labour a higher standard of life than existed before the war. It must call for sacrifice from capitalists and property owners, as well as for the best quality of work from the worker. Privileged idleness which existed before the war will have to be ended, or the new era cannot be begun."

No interest had more to lose than Labour from conflict after the war, which would either impair or delay the tasks of reconstruction. By greater cooperation, subdivision of processes in work, improved methods of management, and more extensive use of machinery, we could in a few years get abreast of the serious arrears of work into which the war had thrown us. In comforts, in economic advancement, in housing conditions, and in general material benefits the workers stood to gain most from the joint exertions without which reconstruction would be a mere phrase, or at best would be carried on in conditions of enormous loss, for the want of the right spirit in the work.

Napoo, one mile and a quarter. 40.2; 1.18.4; 1.57; 2.28.2. Bightly, one mile and a quarter. 40.2; 1.18.4; 1.57; 2.28.2. White Fang, one mile. 43; 1.23.2; 1.59; 2.32. Bannock, one mile. 43; 1.23.2; 1.59; 2.30.2. Woodworker, one mile. 44.2; 1.21.3; 1.55; 2.29.2. First Fiddle, one mile and a quarter. 38; 1.14.3; 1.50; 2.25; 3. Dundee, one mile and a quarter, last mile. 34; 1.10.3; 1.46.1; 2.19.2. Siggins, one mile. 41; 1.17.4; 1.51; 2.25. Torbay, one mile. 41; 1.17.4; 1.51; 2.25. Rheostat, one mile. 34.4; 1.81; 1.42.2; 2.20.2. Black Cat, one mile. 34.4; 1.81; 1.42.2; 2.17.4. Gris-gris, one mile. 33; 1.12.2; 1.47; 2.23.2. Spade, one mile and a quarter. 39.3; last quarter 33.2. Club, one mile and a quarter 3.08. Cassius, one mile, last three quarters (inside). 35; 1.10; 1.42. Jayhawk, one mile. 40; 1.17; 1.52.3; 2.27. Tarantula, one mile. 3.62; 1.10; 1.45; 2.19. Swallow, one mile, last three quarters 33.3; 1.8; 1.42.2. Dalesman, one mile. 3.5; 1.12; 1.47; 2.21. Vivat, one mile. 36.1; 1.10.2; 1.44.4; 2.18.3. Burst Length, last three quarters 35.2; 1.10.2; 1.42.3.

## THE JOCKEYS.

Several of the Jockeys have arrived from Shanghai for the forthcoming Races, these being Messrs. Vida, Dalgleish, Mr. E. U. Reid and Moller. Mr. Vida will ride for Sir Paul Chater while Mr. Dalgleish will ride for Mr. Fash's stable and Mr. Four of a kind. Mr. Moller will ride Mr. Cires' ponies and Mr. E. U. Reid for Mr. Dynast's others. Messrs. Pott's and Dryadus's Jockeys are to arrive yet and also Mr. Johnstone, all from Shanghai. It is understood that there are several other jockeys coming who will ride as "free lances." Of the local jockeys Mr. Kroll will ride for Sir Ellis Kadourie and others, Mr. Gegg for Mr. Soares and others, and Mr. Sedgewick for Mr. Horseford and others. Mr. Adams is riding his own ponies, Mr. Sutton for Mr. Dowbiggin and Mr. Doyle for Mr. Nemaze. M. Krenzer will ride also.

## DON'T COUGH.

It is absurd to allow a cough to hang on and sap your vitality when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a persistent cough will land you. You can't afford to allow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is such a simple thing to step into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



THE ADVENT OF  
PETROLEUM.

BY SIR MARCUS SAMUEL, BART.

Sixty years ago, I think it would be safe to say, petroleum, as all events in the many uses to which it is devoted today, was unknown. Motoring was not even thought of; the heavy combustion oil engine was not invented; and the advent of aviation was even more remote.

Diligently considered, it appears extraordinary that so much of the development work, both in the production of petroleum and its use, should have been performed by Englishmen, seeing that they had none of the incentives of either the Americans or the Russians, who had large supplies available, and to whom consequently the world might well have looked for pioneers in progress.

As this article is intended for a paper having a large Eastern circulation, I will come immediately to the development of oilfields in the Far East. When the "Shell" Company first started the business, which has grown to such enormous proportions, the East was supplied from the United States and from Russia with oil pumped in cases; two tins to a case. The inception of the bulk oil trade arose from the realization by the writer that every time a native bought oil he did not require to buy this and a case, any more than would a man who bought a pint of beer need to buy a pint pot. And so it came about that steamers were designed which were specially constructed to carry oil in bulk, and a system was elaborated for erecting large tanks for the storage of petroleum in bulk at practically every port throughout the Far East. The expectation that the ingenuity of natives would provide utensils for the containing of oil in small quantities was not immediately realised, although from the very first oil tins served over and over again.

The business would scarcely have paid had the steamers been compelled to return in ballast to the Black Sea Ports to load, and so they had to be so constructed that they could be cleaned, and, being so cleaned, could transport general cargo even of the most delicate character. And this was accomplished by the Shell steamers, which repeatedly loaded rice, and even tea, without any deleterious effects to the cargo.

This state of things might have continued but for the discovery of oil in Sumatra, and so long as the Royal Dutch Company continued their business in the antiquated fashion the "Shell" Company could compete with Russian oil, even though hopelessly handicapped by the geographical position of their supplies. When, however, the production of the Dutch Indies increased, the Royal Dutch Company followed the methods of the "Shell" Company, and began to transport and market their oil also in bulk. And so it became necessary for the "Shell" Company to find, if possible, oil-producing territories also in the East, and we were fortunate in obtaining these in Kotei in Dutch Borneo.

Success in striking oil was attained, but the petroleum proved of very heavy specific gravity, and it threatened great difficulties in finding a market. So we decided to adapt our ships to burning it as fuel under their boilers. This method of using petroleum was so successful that we urged it upon the British Government, giving them every opportunity for seeing its working and, for their better conviction, bringing home a steamer under liquid fuel from Borneo via the Cape to London.

And no one can, or probably would, dispute the claim of the "Shell" Company to have been the missionaries in the cause of liquid fuel and its practical use now throughout the world. The steamer which accomplished this historic voyage brought petrol in bulk the first time that it had ever been so carried, constituting another record for British enterprise. In those days the consumption of petrol in the United Kingdom did not exceed 20,000 tons a year, and probably the entire world's consumption was under 200,000 tons.

The necessity of marketing the petrol compelled the "Shell" Company to accept low prices for their product in competition with the Standard Oil Company, and it may again be truly said that the motor industry would never have reached the proportions it has since attained if the writer had not had the courage and the enterprise to bring the Far Eastern petrol to Europe.

"Shell" spirit is now known throughout the world as the best that exists, and the trade in petrol has reached stupendous proportions, and probably, if the consumption of the United States is taken into account, is not less than five million tons a year. Another result of the character of the oil discovered in Borneo was the necessity of extracting the paraffin wax from the crude oil in order to make this liquid. This, too, was successfully accomplished, and the sale of paraffin wax produced throughout the East, including Borneo, is not less than 50,000 tons a year, and the value runs into many millions sterling.

The peculiar character of the Borneo oil has led to the discovery of extremely valuable by-products, and

## BILLIARDS.

## THE GARRISON TOURNAMENT.

STAFF &amp; DEPTS. v. 83RD CO. R.G.A.

At the Soldiers Club last night, the Staff and Departments won two out of three games and turned a deficit of 67 into a lead of 23 points. The best breaks were 24 and 17 by S.Q. M. Sgt. Sherrif, 21 by Gunner Simpson and 18 by Staff Sgt. Lyth. The match will be resumed on Monday night. The scores to date follow:

STAFF & DEPTS.	
Sgt. Stone	133
Staff Sgt. Lyth	184
Sgt. Major Sherrif	200
S.Q.M.S. Sherrif	200
	717
83RD CO. R.G.A.	
Cunr. Gregory	200
Sharpe	200
Morrison	136
Simpson	158
	694

ROYAL HONGKONG  
GOLF CLUB.

Mr. H. J. Geddes has kindly offered to present a silver cup for a Hong Kong ball competition to be completed for under the following conditions:

To be played as a knock-out tournament by four ball matches over the main course at Fanling. Scoring to be on the American plan, i.e. one point for the best ball, and one for the lower aggregate score of the two players of each side at each hole.

Competitors (all of whom must be members of or subscribers to the Club) to enter in couples, both must belong to the same Hong (or Government Department, Regiment etc.). Any number of couples belonging to the same Hong etc. may enter.

Handicaps to be arranged by special Sub-Committee to be appointed for the purpose.

Entries may be made at Happy Valley, Fanling or to the Hon. Secretary. Entries to close 28th inst.

All disputes to be referred to the above Sub-Committee whose decision shall be final.

## CAPTAIN'S CUP.

The winner of the February Round for this Cup was F. Maitland with a score of 95-11-82 net.

great industries will arise from them. Printing ink, varnish, and last, but by no means least, a great series of base dye products are manufactured from this oil, whilst a chance discovery of human interest has been found in the fact that one particular fraction of the oil is the most wonderful hair restorer that is yet known to Nature; and after the war this boon will be placed before the world, for it is not only applicable to human beings, but to all animals.

In due time the Far East will be freed from the necessity of importing any lubricating oil, for the Eastern oils contain this in large quantities, and it is almost surprising that this important branch of the business has not reached greater proportions earlier, but the conditions attaching to the sale of lubricating oil, as those in the trade know, rendered it a business requiring methods which great self-respecting companies could not associate themselves with, and it is only the advent of the internal combustion engine and aeroplanes, which require supplies of lubricating oil in such quantities as to render it capable of being conducted on sound ordinary business principles that will lead to its expansion.

The discovery of oil in Egypt, also due to the "Shell" Company's enterprise, adds another link to the long chain of buses from which the East may be supplied, for in the Pacific we have California, in the Persian Gulf Abadan, in Rangoon the Burmah Oil Company, whilst the "Shell" Company dominates the Dutch Indies and Sarawak, and in the West vast supplies will be furnished by Mexico and Venezuela.

No wonder, then, that hundreds of steamers are being fitted to-day for burning liquid fuel, that great plans exist for building ships with internal combustion engines for the use of heavy oil, and that vast preparations are being made for developing aviation, by which places unknown either to motor traffic or to railway may be reached, and some of the advantages of civilisation carried to many astonished natives. The whole matter constitutes a gigantic subject, and these few lines can only be taken as a mere compendium of a question so vast that it would require a volume to expound thoroughly.

I am naturally proud to have played so prominent a part in the creation of a very great industry fraught with nothing but blessing to the human race, and I will conclude by adding that only an insignificant part has been played by Germany in petroleum production.—L. & C. Express.

A FORTY YEARS' TEST. CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained in popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## SINGAPORE'S CENTENARY.

One hundred years ago on Feb. 6, the port of Singapore was founded by Sir Stamford Raffles, whose epitaph in Westminster Abbey says:—

He founded an Emporium at Singapore. Where in establishing Freedom of Person as the right of the Soil. And Freedom of Trade as the Right of the Port. He secured to the British Flag The Maritime Superiority of the Eastern Seas.

"Not the least of the factors which made for the early success of Singapore was the fiscal system which Raffles introduced. Far-seeing in all things, the eminent man realised especially the necessity of an unstrained trade to the prosperity of a Settlement such as Singapore, which would naturally draw to itself all the commerce of a wide area, not merely in the Straits, but in the Eastern Archipelago. He therefore resolutely put aside all idea of a revenue from import duties, believing that the surest means of making the position self-supporting was to build up a large trade, which would justify, in the long run, the imposition of internal taxation. Acting on these principles Raffles constituted Singapore a Free Port at the outset, and a free port it has since remained, to the great advantage of British commerce and the infinite good of the Colony as a self-sustained Imperial possession."

In his proclamation of 1823, Sir Stamford Raffles said these fine things, which his successors have not managed to live up to:

Let all men be considered equal in the eyes of the law. Let no man be banished the country without a trial by his peers or by due course of law.

Let no man be deprived of his liberty without a cause, and no man detained in confinement more than 48 hours without a right to demand a hearing and trial according to due course of law.

Let the people have a voice through the Magistracy by which their sentiments may, at all times be freely expressed.

Let the native institutions as far as regards religious ceremonies marriage and inheritance be respected when they may not be inconsistent with justice and humanity or injurious to the peace and morals of Society.

The present powers of banishment held by the Straits and F. M. S. Governments would have shocked him. However things could easily have been worse.

## HONGKONG'S ADMIRAL.

The "Singapore Free Press" of Feb. 6 had this:

On behalf of the community of Singapore, we should like to express their regret at losing Vice Admiral Tudor, who leaves to-morrow for Hongkong by H.M.S. Suffolk, to hoist his flag there in command of the China Station. Lady Tudor follows later.

Until the war we never had the honour of the Admiral's flag being hoisted here, and due appreciation was felt at first at Sir Lowry's Grant being in residence here, and later Sir Frederick Tudor Tudor, both of eminence in the Navy. The work of the Navy is mostly unknown to the world, but everyone has learned something of the arduous, constant and varied nature of the work the Admiral has to deal with. Vice Admiral Tudor and Lady Tudor have joined in the general life of the Colony, and their daughter Mrs. Fisher has done good work in the charities. Singapore appreciates them heartily and will miss them and the Staff more than a little, with a hope that the flag will soon again appear here.

## SHOOTING A CONSUL.

Carlos Carneiro, son of Joao Carneiro, has been sentenced to three years' deportation to Timor on the charge of shooting the Portuguese Consul in Shanghai. The cousin of Carlos Carneiro, being a minor, was sentenced to imprisonment for three months, to date from the day of arrest. He was, therefore released but was subsequently re-arrested pending the Attorney-General's appeal to Goa against the sentences.

The affair, it will be remembered, arose out of the case in which three Portuguese, J. L. Carneiro, L. Lemos and R. P. Carneiro were arrested in Japan in connection with alleged extensive share frauds which were discovered in December, 1917. They were brought back to Shanghai on April 13th of last year and the next day Carlos Eugenio Carneiro and Francisco Esteves Carneiro, son and nephew of J. L. Carneiro, called at the Portuguese Consulate and produced to Mr. D'Oliveira a local newspaper containing photographs of the three prisoners, asking in effect what the Consul-General had to do with their publication. The newspaper was alleged to cover a revolver, which Mr. D'Oliveira on seeing endeavoured to seize. It was fired, wounding the Consul-General, while the other man it was alleged, also commenced to shoot with a Browning pistol. Mr. D'Oliveira was hit twice but fortunately only slightly injured.

The affair caused some stir in Shanghai, and the Consuls and a deputation of Portuguese called on Mr. D'Oliveira to express the sympathy of the Portuguese community.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

February 14.

Per *Dunelm*: Mr. S. J. Kolapore, Miss R. A. Blair, Miss Lai Yung, Mr. H. Coelho Jr., Mr. A. N. Row, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hutton, Mr. R. L. Williamson, Mr. N. J. Kiborro, Mr. P. McCaull, Mrs. W. L. Christie, Major Tresidder, Captain Harvey, 2nd Lieut. Fellowes, Chief W. S. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Frimond-Moller and infant, Miss A. Steenstrup, Miss A. Eamussen, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. O'Brien, Master L. Morris, Miss W. S. Kwan, Mr. E. W. Shaw, Mr. N. Dunn, Mr. H. M. Chasra, Miss N. Campbell, Miss Yuen Sei Yi, Mr. Hercules Coelho, Miss V. Williams, Mr. B. E. Tinsman, Mr. W. G. Fletcher, Mr. T. W. Kwan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Borup, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Oppen and infant, Captain Broadall, Lieut. Drysdale, 2nd Lieut. Henderson, Mr. Gahan, Miss S. Frimond-Moller, Miss K. Hange, Miss M. Olsson, Mr. A. Torokoff, Master J. Morris, Sister C. Natalina, Captain J. Richards, Mr. R. Chanan, Miss A. Waite, Mrs. Yuen Lai Shi, Mr. and Mrs. H. Coelho, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vredenberg, Mr. G. E. Houston, Mr. E. C. Page, Miss Wong, Mr. T. C. Hulton, Lt. Col. Constable, Captain Fawcett, Lieut. Carter, 2nd Lieut. Scott, Mr. Haliday, Miss S. Delmer, Mrs. S. Delmer, Mr. E. W. Leaze, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Morris, Mr. J. M. Rees, Sister K. Brockett, and Miss J. Pelletier.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

## SOME POINTS OF SECURITY:

1. Assets: Over 20 Millions Sterling.
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3. Government Control.
4. Definite Guarantees.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,

P. M. WELLES, Manager. 12, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

EX-POLICE RESERVISTS  
AGAIN SENTENCED.

Henrique d'Aquino and Jose Portaria, ex-Police Reservists, who were convicted along with Chan Kau, for demanding money with threats from a Chinese woman living in 8, Sal Street, received a further six weeks' imprisonment yesterday for stealing a purse from the same house. The evidence against Chan Kau was weak, and he was acquitted.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28th February, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 21st February to FRIDAY, 28th February, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be REGISTERED.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. H. TAGGART, Manager. Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1919.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P.M. on MONDAY the 3rd March 1919 at his sales rooms Duddell Street Hongkong.

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section B of Marine Lot No. 199 together with all messuages erections and buildings thereon now known as No. 298 Des Voeux Road West.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 999 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease of Marine Lot 199.

The annual Crown Rent \$21.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MR. S. W. TSO, Solicitor for the Mortgagees or the undersigned. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1919.

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of tempting richness in heavy syrup affording the touch of woodness which crowns the feast.

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These Fruits are excellent served with "Jell-a," America's Finest Dessert.

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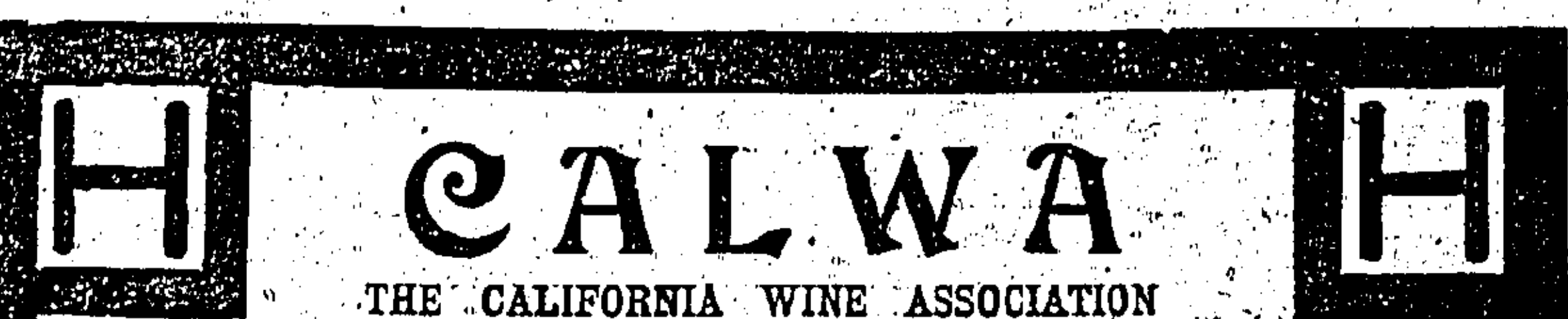
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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 15, 1919.

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## HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

The Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel at 11.30 to-day. Mr. D. E. Clark presided and there were also present Messrs. J. Scott Harston, A. O. Lang, W. L. Patterson and A. Forbes (directors), G. Rapp (secretary) and Messrs. J. B. Capell, E. W. H. Jones, C. B. Brown, J. Spittle, J. E. Seth, H. W. B. Kennett, T. Leeman, H. Percy Smith, F. W. Stapleton, H. H. Nemesse, C. Garlin, Leo d'Almeida e Castro, A. C. Botelho, A. d'Almeida, J. M. Wong, A. E. Campbell, W. C. Lee, H. W. Looker, J. Arnold, L. Guy, D. Wilson, P. O. da Rosa, M. Fernandez, A. A. Alves, E. K. Moss, A. W. Smith, J. M. Brittle, C. B. Buys, W. Morley, C. Clinck, E. M. Raymond, Leung Yac Po, W. Forsyth, H. Hancock, E. F. Mattingley, W. E. L. Shenton, H. W. Birn, F. Maitland, A. E. Griffin, J. Walker, M. Manuk, J. M. Alves, A. A. Alves, A. M. S. Rozario, E. Marques, J. M. d'Almeida Remedios, P. Young, Pow Hing, W. J. Wilkinson, K. Young, H. C. Kong, P. A. Baeto, W. F. Ford, E. Abraham, H. K. Hing, J. A. Baeto, A. M. d'Almeida, C. M. Lukin, M. S. Northcote, A. Shelton Hooper, A. A. da Rosa, A. P. Samy, J. M. da Rocha, A. D. Baretto, J. A. Tarrant, J. A. V. Ribeiro, W. M. Humphreys, C. P. F. James, A. D. Humphreys, P. M. N. da Silva, J. M. d'Almeida, E. J. Noronha, C. H. Baeto and F. Soares.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been confirmed and passed, the Chairman said: Gentlemen—I propose with your permission to take the report and statement of accounts and auditors' report, which have been in your hands for some days, as read.

You will notice a slight alteration in the way the accounts are made up. The Directors and General Managers remuneration being included in the Profit and Loss account for the year instead of being deducted, as in former years, after the profit for the year was shown. The Auditors considered that this was the more correct way of presenting the accounts and it does not in any way affect the result.

Your Directors are pleased to come before you with such a good account—the best since 1911. The profit for the year available for appropriation being \$187,749.07 against \$88,789.50 for 1917. Rent account shows an increase of \$12,272.03 and as it is this account to which we look chiefly to pay dividends, I think this increase may be regarded as satisfactory.

Profit on sales of property amounts to \$87,008.69. This source of profit however is necessarily uncertain. Repairs are again slightly heavier. The extra cost of material partly accounting for this. We have also taken advantage of a good year to do more than we perhaps otherwise should have done.

The donation of \$2,000 War Charities, I feel sure, will meet with your approval. Insurance Reserve Fund is increased by \$1,100.00 which represents premium on fire risks underwritten by ourselves.

Mortgages by the Company have increased, but the amount under the heading Sundry Creditors has decreased. The explanation of this is that money which was previously on deposit, repayable at call, has been withdrawn and placed against mortgage.

Among the Assets you will notice Mortgages and Loans have increased. The reason for this is that a property was sold during the year was mortgaged, the purchaser acquiring the Equity of Redemption so that although the amount of the mortgage on the property still appears as a liability, on the other side we have a like amount appearing among the Assets as debt against the purchaser. I trust you will approve of the transfer to Typhoon and Floods Insurance account, as also the transfer of \$50,000 to equalization of dividend fund.

Your Directors decided in view of the fact that on rents alone we could have only paid 5 per cent. dividend, to increase the dividend against the previous year by 1 per cent. only. In which connection they are bearing in mind the fact they have still a considerable amount of property to develop.

With these few remarks, Gentlemen, I beg to propose that the Directors Report and Statement of Accounts, as presented be adopted. After this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability, questions shareholders may wish to ask.

The motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously. Mr. Alves said: Gentlemen—Before I put my questions to the Board of Directors, a list of which you must have seen in the Papers,

I must ask you to realise my position in doing so. There is no intention on my part of requiring fame or notoriety. After Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, of Shanghai, who, I understand, has given his proxy to Mr. Harston, I am the largest shareholder in this Company. So please bear in mind that by raising all these questions it is not done with any spirit of ill-feeling neither to the General Managers, nor to any of the Directors personally, although I am of the opinion that Directors should have more experience in the property business and faith in the Company. Gentlemen, you will be surprised when you come to know the aggregate number of shares held by the Directors, excluding, of course, the General Managers. I understand that a very old Director has only 100 shares in his name. Why? If he had a little more faith in the Company he should have invested at least a portion of his annual share of the Directors' fees in the acquisition of a few more shares in the Company. Without faith in any enterprise we cannot expect one to have enthusiasm in the undertaking, as enthusiasm stimulates energy without which no management can be expected to be progressive. Now, Gentlemen, some of the Directors are reported to have been knocking about the town endeavouring to secure as many proxies as possible in order to defeat a new candidate for directorship in the place of one of the four who are retiring in terms of Article No. 76, thus insisting on having their own man in by all means, instead of the new man whom they cannot but recognise as more competent, so much so that they approached him with certain suggestions which he absolutely declined to consider. It is for you to say whether such Directors are sincerely looking after the interests of the shareholders or are abusing the proxies which they have succeeded in procuring. Coming back to the first part of my remarks, gentlemen, in raising these questions I am prompted solely by a sincere wish to see that the Company will prosper, by better management. To carry this out successfully must necessitate certain reforms, which I consider necessary to safeguard my interests, which, after all, are not insignificant. This may sound to you somewhat selfish, but, shareholders, if my interests are all right, it stands to reason that I am also safeguarding the common interest of all shareholders.

The Chairman then read replies to the following questions by Mr. J. M. Alves of which due notice had been given:—

### QUESTIONS.

1.—Will the Directors be good enough to state clearly and separately:—

(a) The amount of the book values of such properties as are fully developed?

(b) The book values of such properties as are not developed or only partly developed?

2.—Does the amount of \$180,702.55 for rent include any rent on undeveloped properties? If so, please state how much.

3.—Has a proper valuation of the Company's properties ever been made? If so, please state when and by whom and what was the valuation given for.

(a) The Company's developed properties.

(b) The Company's undeveloped properties.

4.—Will the Directors adopt the practice of having a valuation of the Company's properties made at least once in every two years and cause such valuation figures to be printed as a footnote on every annual balance sheet for the information of shareholders?

5.—In view of the fact that the Company has held for a good number of years land in Kowloon, which should have been built upon long ago, will the Directors explain the reasons which prompted them to neglect development of such land and also their reason for locking up funds of the Company by the acquisition of a site at Bowen Road overlooking the N.Y.K. quays, which site it is understood was subsequently found most expensive for building?

6.—For reason given in question No. 5 will the Directors explain to the meeting their justification in acquiring a piece of land in May Road on which it is believed they propose to erect a building instead of employing the funds proposed to be spent in a paying proposition by building up good rent-paying terraces on that valuable piece of the Company's ground between Carnarvon and Mody Roads, now used as tennis courts?

7.—Will the Directors give the shareholders some information as to the cost of K.M.L. 48? In view of the appreciation of land values at Mongkok, have the Directors thought of any scheme so as to make the best of this bad bargain which undoubtedly is responsible for a good

portion of the \$500,000 due under Mortgage Account, the interest on which has absorbed a good slice of our annual revenue?

8.—Considering that the rate of insurance premium on properties in Kowloon is now reasonably low, would it not appear most business-like on the part of the Directors to abandon the policy of the Company carrying a part of its own insurance and thereby releasing the investment in Mortgages and Loans of \$290,808.11 (which is apparently necessary at present in order to lay available the Insurance Reserve funds), thus obtaining the necessary funds with which to carry on the development of four undeveloped properties?

The Directors' attention is invited to the rate of interest earned on the investment in Mortgage and Loans—a bare 4.30 per cent. p.a. as per the figures in the P. & L. A/C \$12,803.15 and further that the premium now saved does not exceed \$1,109.00 which the Company can well afford to pay.

9.—In 1917 the balance was \$1,683; on 9/2/18 the amount of \$683 was written off, hence the balance now should be \$1,000, whereas the balance sheet states this asset at \$950. Without wishing to press the point, will the Directors explain how the shrinkage has occurred?

10.—In view of the heavy payments for interest on overdrafts including payment for interest on overdrafts occurring at any time, will the Directors state the amount of cash in hand and at bank separately?

11.—Interest on Mortgage and Deposits, \$86,517.64.—It appears that the Company besides raising money by mortgaging the Company's properties also invite deposits apparently tempting rate of interest apparently 7 1/2 per cent. Can the Directors explain why the amount of deposits is not stated in the balance sheet? Is it part of the Company's business to receive deposits, and how are such deposits secured? If the deposits are included in the amount of \$505,000 shown on the balance sheet will the Directors give the figures relating to Mortgages and Deposits respectively and also inform the meeting of the average rate of interest paid under each head?

12.—In 1914, \$3,379.77; 1915, \$3,070.60; 1916, \$3,732.07; 1917, \$3,630.27; 1918, \$2,413.62. Will the Directors explain how these amounts appear each year so regularly and so uniformly, when article No. 82 already provides for the General Managers \$5,000 for the office expenses?

13.—Article No. 82 clearly states that the General Managers are entitled to 5 per cent. of the net profit of the year. Now, 5 per cent. of \$157,336.07 (profit for 1918) would be \$7,866.84, whereas we see in the P. & L. A/C that they were paid \$854.05. Please explain this. Is it possible that Directors' fees \$5,000, and remuneration to General Managers \$8,544.05 are not included as working expenses for the purpose of calculating such remuneration?

14.—In 1915 when the amount of rent collected was \$120,120.33 with no profit on sales of properties, the Directors thought it fit to declare a dividend of 35 cents. Now in 1918 with rent figures at \$180,702.55 (with no possibility of rental falling off for the next two years) together with a profit of \$87,008.69 on sales of properties, the Directors decide on a dividend of 60 cents only. Will the Directors explain their reasons?

15.—Picking up this item from the P. & L. A/C from 1914 I notice the following:—1914, about \$14,307.07; 1915, about \$16,116.24; 1916, about \$13,689.08; 1917, about \$15,288.17; 1918, about \$17,070.80. In five consecutive years \$76,492.36 have been spent irrespective of the amounts of rent received. Do the Directors not consider such expenditure excessive?

16.—Is there really a necessity for an equalisation of Dividend Fund at present with property business so brisk and so prosperous? Should not the proposed transfer to the equalisation fund really be made to a general reserve fund in order to carry out the obvious intention of borrowing as little as possible for the payment of the dividend?

17.—Can the procedure of electing Directors at the ordinary annual general meeting of the Company be otherwise than the usual one? Reason whereby a paid agent of the Company would, as it were, force the hands of any one of the shareholders present at the meeting (a member of his family, of course) to a paper with a sort of mandatory title so and so should be proposed as Director for the ensuing year, which generally leads to a permanent.

18.—Could not the Company furnish with the annual report to shareholders a list containing the names of any twenty important and large shareholders besides the names of the sitting Directors from which the shareholders may choose by ballot any five persons considered by them best suited to look after the interests of the Company?

19.—Without imputing anything to the present Board, would not such a plan be more conducive to the attainment of closer attention to the interest of the Company generally, and also solve the tendency towards "sinecures" which must necessarily obtain when selections for directorships are invariably made from a limited number of Hongkong business men who apparently form an unofficial association of directors?

20.—The Articles of Association of the Company being obsolete in the light of the present law on Companies, will the Directors instruct the Company's solicitors to submit to the shareholders up-to-date articles which should contain provisions dealing with the suggestion dealt in question No. 18?

21.—Do the Directors agree with me that had there been more energy, greater foresight, better management and less over trading, the financial position of the Company would have been so improved that the market value of our shares, intrinsically worth \$12.50, would be quoted more than \$7.50, the present market value?

22.—Would it not be better finance to issue 5 per cent. debentures with interest payable half yearly for the purpose of replacing the Mortgage amounting to \$505,000 which from their recurrence on the balance sheet may be now considered as a fixed liability, almost in the nature of capital, and which appears to be required as additional capital in view of the large amount invested in property?

23.—Will not the Directors seriously consider the advisability of ceasing the Company's operations to Kowloon, which even without going outside the Company's undeveloped properties, offers an untold opportunity for business and the energies of the Directors?

### ANSWERS.

1.—The Directors do not consider it desirable in the interests of the Company that the particulars asked for should be given.

2.—Yes, \$6,500 net.

3.—No general valuation has been made that I am aware of.

4.—The Directors will give this question their consideration.

5.—The property referred to which is above May Road was considered to be a good site to acquire and as an opportunity arose of doing so at a reasonable price it was thought advantage should be taken of it. The Company's Architects have been instructed to prepare sketch plans of the buildings to be erected upon such property but such plans have not yet been received, nor have the Directors any data upon which to form an opinion as to the expediency or otherwise of building thereon.

The Directors would point out that it forms a natural part of the activities of the Company to acquire undeveloped land with a view to the same ultimately becoming profitable either by sale or development. Until either of these events takes place the property is necessarily unremunerative. It is only recently that Kowloon has reached a stage when the question of developing the undeveloped land of the Company further than has been the case at present has arisen for consideration owing to the demand for houses there which has recently sprung up. The Directors are giving the question of the development of the undeveloped land at Kowloon their attention. The Directors do not consider they should carry on the business of the Company upon the methods usually adopted by the speculative builder or that they should develop a property until they can see reasonable prospects of letting the houses after they are built.

6.—The answer to this question is practically similar to the answer to Question 5. Amongst other property of the Company the development of which will come under consideration is the piece of ground between Carnarvon and Mody Roads in Kowloon. The Directors would point out that only about two years ago the Company had over 40 houses in Kowloon.

7.—This property was purchased many years ago. Part of it was subsequently developed. The demand which has arisen for Kowloon property has naturally turned the attention of the Directors to the balance with a view to seeing whether it can be remuneratively dealt with in any way. Present prospects suggest a promise of this.

8.—The \$905,000 due on mortgage which is referred to principally represents moneys borrowed within recent years in connection with other properties acquired by the Company and has nothing whatever to do with the lot in question.

9.—Prior to the receipt of this question the Directors had had the subject of the Insurance Reserve Fund under consideration and it is still under consideration but I should point out that it by no means follows

that it will release the investments and loans amounting to \$296,308.11 which are referred to and I would point out further that \$150,000 out of that sum represents the Company's liability under the Mortgage to the University of property which has since been sold to yourself with a liability to pay to the Company the amount of the Mortgage attached to it. The auditors of the Company advised that it should be included in this amount on the assets side of the Balance Sheet and it is included in the liability side of the Balance Sheet under the heading of Mortgages.

The average rate of interest earned on moneys of the Company actually invested in mortgages and loans is 5 per cent. and the amount in the Balance Sheet under this heading includes as pointed out above the sum of \$150,000 for which you are personally liable. The Company neither receives nor pays any interest in that respect as the interest is paid direct by you to the University.

9.—The explanation is that a small amount of furniture to the extent of \$50 has been sold and paid for.

10.—The Directors have no objection to stating the amount of cash in hand separately. The Company has only a very small overdraft at the present time.

11.—The deposits referred to are deposits made by Contractors as security for the performance of their contracts and by Lessees also as security. The amount of the deposits at any time is relatively small and fluctuates as the contract is carried out and the deposit becomes returnable. The Directors do not think it necessary to set out the amount of such deposits separately.

The average rate of interest paid on mortgages is 6.70%.

12.—Article 82 provides that the sum of \$8,000 is to cover office rent, salaries of Secretary and other employees. General Charges referred to are for additional expenses in lighting and advertising and for minor charges of the Company which the Article does not provide shall be included in the \$8,000 above mentioned.

13.—The remuneration of the General Managers of 5 per cent. of the net profits of the year is calculated before the deduction from such profits of the remuneration to Directors and General Managers. The total sum in respect of which it is calculated in respect of the present year is \$170,881.02.

14.—In view of the fact that the profits of the present year included a sum of \$87,008.69 which is the profit from the sale of properties and can not be regularly relied upon, the Directors consider it desirable that the Company's position should be strengthened by making the appropriation referred to in the Report, more particularly since the profits have not sufficed to make any appropriation of this nature during the last three years, except to the extent of \$3,326.65.

15.—The Directors do not consider the expenditure referred to excessive. In fact a greater expenditure would have been justified.

16.—You will find that an Equalization of Dividend Fund finds a place in the Balance Sheet of most Companies and the primary object of such a fund is to assist the dividend paid out of the profits made in lean years. It is usual to augment it when an increase of profits is shown. The Directors are not aware that the establishment of the fund indicates an obvious intention to borrow as little as possible for the payment of the dividend, and that would be surprised to learn that this was the case. The fund is also available for other purposes in case of need.

17.—The invariable procedure governing the election of Directors is for one or more to retire each year. There is no obligation on any shareholder to put forward any proposal which he is unwilling to make. The suggestions made in this question are as far as the Company is concerned and as far as the experience of the directors is concerned, entirely without foundation. If the shareholders wish at any time for some new director to be appointed the opportunity is afforded them at every Annual Meeting of the Company.

18.—The Directors are usually selected because of their value to the Company as members of the directorate. It does not follow because a particular shareholder either possesses a large shareholding or may be regarded in certain quarters as important that his services as a director would be of any value to the Company. I would also point out that the greater experience a director has in the management of the affairs of the Company the greater is his value to the Company as a member of the Board. For these reasons the suggestion made does not appeal to the Board as being in the interests of the Company.

19.—The number of men in a comparatively small community like Hongkong, whose services may generally be considered of value to the Company as members of a particular

Board are necessarily limited. As I have pointed out in my last answer the shareholders have annually the opportunity of importing fresh blood into the Board.

20.—The present Articles were adopted in 1900. The Directors will give instructions to the Company's Solicitors to submit to the shareholders up-to-date Articles. In no Articles that I am aware of, up-to-date or otherwise, is there to be found anything warranting the suggestion put forward in the question before the last.

21.—The Directors have made no estimates of the intrinsic market value of the Company's shares nor do they know of any grounds justifying your view.

22.—This is a matter of opinion. The Directors do not share the view suggested nor have they any reason to suppose it would be possible to place debentures on the market at present at 6 per cent. Nor do they share the view that a Mortgage which appears in the Balance Sheet may be considered as a fixed liability. It is to be repaid at any time.

23.—While the Directors naturally regard Kowloon as the main area of the Company's operations they have no intention of disregarding any favourable opportunity which arises elsewhere.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida e Castro proposed an amendment to the Articles of Association to include Mr. J. M. Alves in the Board of Directors. This was seconded by Mr. J. M. da Rocha.

Chairman: Are you Mr. Alves' solicitor, Mr. d'Almeida?

Mr. d'Almeida: No.

Addressing the meeting, the chairman said: With reference to the amendment which has been proposed I should inform the shareholders that the following letter was received from Mr. Alves:

Hongkong, 5th Feb. 1919.

Secretary, The Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd. Hongkong.

Dear Sir:—Being one of the largest shareholders in the Company, I think I am entitled to become one of the Directors as soon as a vacancy occurs in the Board of Directors and in terms of article 80 of articles of association of the Company, I hereby give notice of my candidature for the office. It is but right that I should be placed in a position to watch my interests closely.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) J. M. ALVES.

The Directors have no personal objection to Mr. Alves nor are they aware of any special qualifications he possesses which would render his services as a Director of value to the Company. They consider it doubtful if a large shareholder who is actively engaged in developing Kowloon on his own account in competition with the Company should fittingly find a place on the Board and feel compelled to give the members the fullest opportunity of deciding this for themselves.

Mr. Alves' avowed objects in seeking election are to look after his own interests which does not appear to the Directors to be a legitimate motive for seeking election.

The present Directors are well conversant with the Company's business and interests and fully realise the importance of guarding the interests of the shareholders and the stability of the Company regarding the business it carries on.

Mr. Alves said that he would like to refute the chairman's suggestion that he was engaged in developing Kowloon on his own account in competition with the Company; his intention was to help solve the housing problem. (Applause).

Mr. Scott Harston said he felt himself bound to address the meeting although he had hoped that it would not be necessary. It appears that for reasons best known to himself Mr. Alves was anxious to be elected a director of the Company. On Thursday last, a gentleman named Mr. Bisney came to his (the speaker's) office and said he approached him because he was an old member of the Company. He understood that there had been trouble between the directors and Mr. Alves and he would like, if he could, to arrange a settlement. The speaker informed Mr. Bisney that nothing could be done in the matter as Mr. Alves wanted to become a director in order to safeguard his own interest. Mr. Bisney asked if anything could be done to include Mr. Alves as a director and the speaker told him there was no vacancy on the board. Mr. Bisney then asked if the directors could make a vacancy and the speaker promised to do his best. If Mr. Alves would undertake to be bound by the decision—all this, said the speaker, was meant to be confidential. Mr. Bisney said he thought Mr. Alves would agree and went away returning a little later to say that Mr. Alves wanted the directors to write a letter to the speaker to the effect that the speaker said could not be done, and he arranged a meeting to which Mr. Alves was invited. At

## HONGKONG MILITARY SERVICE RECRUITS.

The following information by cable has been received from India by the Military Authorities here regarding the disposal of Hongkong Military Service Recruits who were drafted to India:—

"Ascertain that ten men only available for immediate despatch viz.: Privates Mead, Turner, Finch, Fiddley Smith, Johnson, Macdonald, Stark, Thomas, Wattie and Reiff. Of remainder, nineteen are serving at Salonika and that force is being cabled to asking if they can be released. Baker and Hughes desire demobilization in England and Mountain in Australia. Telegraph if you agree. Moon and Brook sick in hospital in India. Graham invalided to England."

## TO-DAY'S CABLE.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 15.

The silver market is quiet.

## WEATHER REPORT.

February 15th. 12A. 15m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly along the east coast, and increased slightly elsewhere.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches. Total since January 1, 1.35 inches, against an average of 2.53 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on February 16, 1919.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, drizzling rain.

2.—Fremosa Channel: N. winds, fresh to strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 15, 1919.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

## HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 3 P.M.	On date at 3 P.M.	On date at 9 P.M.
Barometer...	30.15	30.17	30.18
Temperature...	67	68	69
Humidity...	73	76	57
Direction of Wind...	4	3	3
Force...	4	2	3
Weather...	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rain...	0.0	0.0	0.0

Highest open air temperature on the 14th-25 Lowest open air temperature on the 15th-19

T. F. CLAYTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 15, 1919.

Mr. A. R. Powell, Assistant Accountant, Canton, succeeds Mr. Chaudoin as District Accountant, Canton.

Mr. F. A. Nixon, from Shansi has been appointed to succeed Mr. C. H. Shields, as Acting Commissioner for Kwangtung.

Mr. E. A. Chaudoin, District Accountant, Canton, succeeds Mr. Parkinson as Acting Deputy Commissioner, Canton.

Mr. J. C. Parkin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Canton, has been transferred as Acting Commissioner for Shansi with Headquarters at Taiyuanfu.

At the meeting, Mr. Alves was told the directors' decision. It was then intimated to Mr. Alves that the conversation was to be strictly confidential, but after what had occurred subsequent to that meeting he regretted that he was obliged to say that Mr. Alves was guilty of breach of confidence.

Mr. Alves said he had no intention of breaking faith with Mr. Scott Harston. He did remember being told that the conversation he had had with Mr. Scott Harston was to be confidential. He could not remember what Mr. Scott Harston had actually told him.

Mr. d'Almeida's proposal that Mr. Alves be elected a Director was then put to the meeting and lost by 48 votes against 23.

Messrs. J. Scott Harston, A. O. Lang, W. D. Patterson and A. Forbes were then proposed and seconded for re-election as directors for the ensuing year and the motion was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown were unanimously re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

The meeting terminated with the announcement that dividend warrants would be ready for issue on Monday.



## SHIPPING

**R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.**



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## PARLIAMENT.

## THE RECENT LABOUR UNREST.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons, said:—The recent strikes disturbances which had been daily reported to him in Paris, involving the overthrow of Trade Union leaders and the repudiation of bargains, were promoting the very things which were supposed to be intended to wipe out. These disturbances were making peace more difficult of achievement.

## GOVERNMENT PREPARED FOR FIRM ACTION.

He knew the perils and the cost of dealing with such matters, but if the people were prepared to face the peril and the cost with the courage and endurance they exhibited during the war, if every class was ready to make the necessary sacrifice for the security and stability of the country, on which the future of the people depended, he was prepared to say, with full knowledge, that no section of the community, however powerful, would be allowed to hold up the whole nation. (Loud cheers.)

## LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES WILL BE REDRESSED.

Nevertheless, the Government would devote the whole of its strength to redressing the legitimate grievances of Labour. Concluding, the Premier appealed to all sections of the community to see that the victory was not lost by the heroism and tenacity of this great nation in five years of sacrifice will not be wantonly dissipated in a few weeks of frenzied strife. (Cheers.)

## LABOUR'S GRIEVANCES.

Mr. W. Adamson declared that the working-classes declined any longer to be treated as cogs in a machine for mere profit-making. The industrial situation was menacing, but his Party would never encourage revolution or unofficial action, which was favoured by only a very small section of labour, who would have very little influence unless they could exploit genuine grievances. Unfortunately, there were many such grievances, such as wages, hours, unemployment, and the fear that Government is encouraging monopolies, which would prevent a speedy reduction of the cost of living.

He called on the Government to deal effectively and satisfactorily with these questions.

In the House of Commons, Mr. George Lambert asked whether Parliament would have the power to alter the provisions of the Peace Treaty. Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was quite impossible that about twenty Parliaments should discuss the details of the Treaty.

## GERMANY'S FUTURE BOUNDARIES.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, replying to the debate on the Address, emphasised that the Peace Conference was striving to get peace at the earliest possible opportunity. Informal discussions were now proceeding as regards Germany's future western boundary, and he was very sanguine that a complete agreement would be achieved with regard to the demands to be made against Germany.

Our demands respecting eastern territorial readjustments must be postponed until the Commission going to Poland had returned, as Alsace-Lorraine was a sufficient warning of the dangers of any mistake.

## INDEMNITIES.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the British Delegation on the Indemnity Commission were definitely instructed to claim indemnity, including the cost of the war, also the damage actually caused.

The Commission was now considering the amount to be claimed for the method of payment and the means of enforcing payment. (Cheers.)

In the House of Commons, Sir Richard Guinness asked whether the Premier was prepared to press to the utmost for reparation from Germany; also to make Germany pay to the fullest extent of her resources.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that that was the election pledge given by the Government, after a careful Cabinet consideration. The Government stood by every word of this pledge.

## LABOUR AMENDMENT.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Address, Mr. Peace, the miners' representative, moved an official Labour amendment, regretting that the King's speech did not mention any definite proposals for securing better conditions of labour, and declared that there would be serious industrial unrest, as long as the land, railways, and mines were not nationalised.

## BOLSHEVISM.

The proposal to recognise the Bolsheviks or that they should attend the Peace Conference was never made; nevertheless, without a settlement, it would be useless for the Conference to dissolve claiming to have made the peace of the world. Some advocated intervention, but no sane man, after seeing the figures thereby involved, would approve of the enterprise. The Bolshevik military power had grown strong, and both Russia and Germany were too occupied to attack it.

The second course suggested was to support the anti-Bolsheviks. The Allies had already furnished guns, ammunition and equipment, and given them their moral support, but the burden of sending men would devolve upon Britain and France, as America refused to send men, money, or materials.

The third course—a British policy—was to let the fire burn out by itself. After all the suggestions had been considered, the Prinkipo experiment was being tried, which the Premier defended on the ground that parleying with brigands, even assassins, was well-known on the Indian frontiers, as an alternative to despatching a costly expedition.

Bolshevism could not last for ever. Britain would do her utmost to restore order and good Government in that distracted country.

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Mr. Lloyd George deprecated the slighting references of some Members to the League of Nations. The nations were eager for the league, while new nations like the Czech-Slovaks and the Yugo-Slavs, which were being created, depended upon the league for their lives.

The Premier pointed out that American opinion was not divided as regards the desirability for a League of Nations. Ex-President Taft was the pioneer of a League of Nations, going further than President Wilson on the Mandatory Question.

## THE PEOPLE'S WAR SACRIFICES.

The Premier, who was loudly cheered, after paying a tribute to Mr. Asquith, and welcoming the assurance of Mr. W. Adamson and Sir Donald Maclean, the leader of the Asquithian party, that they would support the Government in every honest endeavour to solve the social difficulties, said that the people were called to expect that the country would see that they suffered no privation, owing to war sacrifices. But there must be no undue competition in the matter of running up charges against the country, which must bear a very crushing burden certainly for some years.

## FATE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Mr. Lloyd George, referring to the German colonies, said that the Peace Conference, quite early clearly decided that, whatever happened, the German colonies should not be returned to Germany. All Delegates had agreed that, in the interests of the security of the world, and by her agreement of the natives, Germany forfeited all right to them.

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Referring to the Peace Conference, the Premier said that progress had been made beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine in approaching an agreement upon the most delicate questions.

He pointed out the extraordinary difficulties attending the labours of this Peace Conference, as compared with previous Peace Conferences, where the differences of opinion between the two belligerent countries only had to be considered. The difficulties had included the question of the representation of the Dominions and India, who were represented for the first time in a Conference of Nations. (Cheers.) The whole energy of the Delegates would be devoted to effect a peace settlement at the earliest moment, because until that was obtained, there would always be a feeling of unrest throughout the world.

## IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, February 11th. In the House of Lords, in the course of the debate on the Address, Lord Curzon said that cordiality and goodwill characterised the proceedings of the Peace Conference, and there did not appear to be any prospect of a breach.

The Dominions, for the first time, had been admitted to a world conference, an admission implying that these countries would, in future, be regarded as separate States. They have shown themselves worthy of the right to hold such a position by the part they played in the war. The adoption of the Mandatory System by the Conference was merely a recognition by the world of the principles of Colonial administration that we had practised for the last half-century. It would raise to the standard of Colonial administration throughout the world, and showed, by its adoption, that the Conference had moved more quickly than anticipated, in the direction of a League of Nations.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

LONDON, February 12th. A communiqué from Paris, dated February 12th, states that the International Labour Commission has adopted an article of the British Draft, providing that, at the proposed International Labour Conference, representatives of the various Governments, employers, and work-people should be entitled to speak and vote independently, and regardless of the votes expressed by other representatives of their nation. It was felt in dealing with Labour legislation that employers and workers must be given the fullest opportunity for free expression.

Another article carried provides that the International Labour Conference shall meet at the capital, where the League of Nations meets, unless it decides by a majority of two-thirds to meet elsewhere.

## BILLIARDS.

LONDON, February 13th. The result of the Amateur Billiards Championship is as follows:—  
S. H. Fry ..... 2,000  
Lieut. Graham Symes (holder of the championship) ..... 1,729

## ITALY AND GREECE.

PARIS, February 13th. It is expected that the difference between Italy and Greece as regards the Adriatic and Asia Minor will shortly be settled. Italy is willing to renounce certain rights guaranteed her by the treaty of 1915, in return for compensation.

It is expected that a settlement will be arrived at between the Italians and Greeks. It is understood that Italian troops will be sent to Koniah, in the Vilayet of Adalia, and possibly through Armenia to the Black Sea coast. If so, probably Greek troops will be authorised to occupy Smyrna and the Vilayet of Aidin.

If Italy were offered the mandate for the administrative burden, she should be given effective control of the Hecates coal basin.

## ITEMS.

PARIS, February 13th. No signs of a settlement between the Italians and the Yugo-Slavs are apparent, chiefly due to Italian unwillingness to surrender Fiume.

BERNE, February 13th. The Socialist Conference has ended. The final sitting was noteworthy for Mr. Arthur Henderson's denunciation of Bolshevism, which was supported by the majority of the Delegates.

The Daily Express states that the Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden has been offered the British ambassadorship at Washington.

LONDON, February 13th. In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Address, Mr. John Devlin urged that Irish policy was going to be changed. The Irish should either be given self-determination, or be allowed to submit their case to the Peace Conference.

## JELLICOE'S BOOK.

Admiral Lord Jellicoe's book on the Grand Fleet, which has just been published, describes the work of the fleet during the first 21 years of war.

The author dwells on the dangers to which the fleet, short of cruisers and destroyers, and with defenceless bases, was exposed, owing to the enemy's use of submarines, mines and torpedoes. He points out that the High Seas fleet possessed 83 destroyers, compared with 49 belonging to the Grand Fleet.

The book reveals that, owing to the submarine menace in the Autumn of 1914, the Grand Fleet moved into Lough Swilly and only returned to the North Sea when the Seppa Flow anchorage was rendered reasonably safe.

He says that, neither in October 1914, nor in May 1918, did the British margin of superiority justify disregard of the enemy's torpedo-attacks. The position gradually improved after 1918, especially as the light cruiser destroyer force with the Grand Fleet increased steadily after the Battle of Jutland, considerably reducing the danger of the successful torpedo attack, while the inclusion of the "K" class of submarines probably made the enemy fleet suffer more severely from submarine attack than the British fleet.

Regarding 1918, he says, "the position was assured, and we could have afforded to take risks, which, in 1914, would have been most unwise. If the German fleet had come out to battle, terrible punishment awaited them."

Admiral Jellicoe explains (regarding the Battle of Jutland, certain comments upon which were published yesterday) why he did not seek a night action. He refers to the more powerful German search-lights, the superiority of their destroyers, and the greater number of torpedo-tubes with which the enemy ships were fitted, giving the enemy every opportunity of scoring heavily in the event of the action, the result of which must always be a matter of chance.

Instant action was necessary and Lord Jellicoe decided to deploy a division, on the port wing, thus compelling the Germans to turn to starboard to avoid being crossed. This masterly manœuvre, as reviewers describe it, threw the enemy into complete confusion. The German Admirals realised that his only hope lay in escape. Profiting by his superiority of torpedo-craft, by the low visibility, the approach of darkness, and the proximity of his bases and mine-fields, the enemy, at this period, fired hundreds of torpedoes, as German officers since stated, and though the Germans were in very grave peril, the position of the Grand Fleet itself was menaced as the determined torpedo attacks in thick weather was not evitable. But, the British fleet, by four times turning the battle line during the action, cleared the torpedoes, which were racing towards the British ships and defeated the tactics on which the Germans based their hopes.

Lord Jellicoe pays tributes to the skill of his captains in handling their ships, thus avoiding torpedoes and collisions while keeping their stations. Lord Jellicoe after a careful estimate of the relative strengths of the two fleets, early in the war, expresses surprise that the enemy should have been so cautious, and says: "If this country, in future, decides to rely for safety, against raids or invasions, on the strength of its fleet, it is essential that we possess a considerably greater margin of superiority over a possible enemy in all classes of vessels, than we did in August, 1914."

## LORD JELICOE'S CAMPSHIRE.

Lord Jellicoe's book makes it clear that the Hampshire was mined. It says that Lord Jellicoe persisted in starting in bad weather, saying that he had no time to lose. A storm prevented the sending of mine-sweepers or an escort of destroyers.

## U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, February 12th. The House of Representatives, by 194 votes to 142, approved the triennial naval programme, and adopted the entire Naval Appropriations Bill.

The House of Representatives, by 205 votes to 143, adopted a special rule incorporating the triennial naval building programme in the Naval Appropriations Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 9th. Naval authorities have ordered arrangements to be made for a trans-Atlantic flight as the result of the reports that British naval aviators are planning to fly the Atlantic.

## LEAGUE POLICE.

PARIS, February 12th. At the Allied Conference, M. Bourgeois made an announcement regarding an international military force to enforce the decisions of the League of Nations. This introduces a formidable question just when the Commission has completed its work, and is considering the plenary session for the final adoption of the League project.

Several representatives maintained that the proposal, if adopted, would be unconstitutional in some countries. It is understood that M. Bourgeois urged that an international military force should be stationed in France as the strategic centre of Europe, and the most immediately threatened nation.

## IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF WAR COUNCIL.

PARIS, February 12th. It is understood that the Allied War Council has come to the conclusion that firstly, it should be made militarily impossible for Germany to re-commence hostilities, and secondly, that it should be impressed upon Germany that the "they are victors" and that it is not a "peace blanc" that they are going to impose on her.

If Germany yields with good grace, possibly the Entente might facilitate Germany's resuming her normal peace work.

It is believed that the League of Nations Commission made a great step towards agreement, by the Anglo-American delegates, decided to adopt the French proposal to create an international army and navy.

## A CANARD EXPOSED.

LONDON, February 13th. Reuter informs that there is no truth in the Paris statement that the British and American delegates have agreed to the creation of an international army and navy.

## THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, February 14th. A communiqué from Paris, dated February 13th, states:—The Supreme War Council, to-day, decided the conditions for the renewal of the Armistice.

The most striking feature of this new Armistice will be that it is intended to operate until the peace preliminaries have been signed, instead of being in the nature of a provisional *modus vivendi* as previously. It has been considered that this step would be preferable, as likely to render the relations between the Allies and Germany less precarious. This new decision consequently necessitates the Allies demanding more stringent conditions proportionate to the lengthened period covered by the new Armistice.

The Allies applied President Wilson's principle of rendering it impossible for Germany to restart the war, and taking into consideration France's strong desire to be protected against a surprise attack, the conditions will include the demobilisation and disarmament of Germany under the Allies' control.

PARIS, February 13th. Complete agreement has been reached respecting the terms of the renewed Armistice. Discussions during the past three days aimed at making the Armistice terms an integral part of the peace terms, and the agreement is regarded as a great step towards the conclusion of a general stable peace.

The Allies have endeavoured to lay down naval, military, and air conditions along lines to be adopted at the final peace terms.

A meeting of the Commanders-in-Chief, held on February 13th, made a draft of the conditions. Based on these principles, these conditions will be presented to the Germans, with a short time-limit for acceptance. The renewal of the Armistice continues to be the absorbing topic. There are two currents of opinion—one favouring sterner terms, and the other deprecating the humiliation of Germany. A decision must be taken soon as the new armistice conditions must be handed to the Germans on February 17th.

A new factor may arise in consequence of statements of the Germans that they cannot sign the renewal without the sanction of the National Assembly, which would mean that all power would be taken out of the hands of the present German plenipotentiaries. It is expected that an agreement will be reached shortly assuring quicker compliance of the terms by Germany.

PARIS, February 13th. The Supreme War Council passed a resolution, renewing the existing Armistice for a very short period, subject to immediate termination if the Germans fail to execute its clauses, including those that have not yet been fulfilled, also the additional clause requiring the immediate cessation of German hostilities against Poland and her undertaking not to cross a certain line.

The existing Armistice will be shortly substituted by the new Armistice which a special Commission is drafting.

## BOLSHEVISM.

BERNE, February 12th. The Socialist Conference has appointed a Commission to proceed to Russia, at M. Lenin's invitation, to investigate the results of Bolshevism.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is the British delegate attached to the Commission. COPENHAGEN, February 12th. The Bolsheviks have been completely driven out of the territory of the Estonian Republic.

British warships bombarded Windau which was occupied by the Bolsheviks. LONDON, February 13th. A British North Russia communiqué states that the Allies successfully counter-attacked 800 Bolsheviks at Shredzhanga, one hundred miles south-east of Archangel, driving back the enemy six miles to the south.

The Allies gallantly repulsed a strong attack against Kadish.

The situation is more satisfactory. LONDON, February 13th. It is officially declared in Paris that the Estonians, Letts, Lithuanians and Ukrainians have accepted the Prinkipo invitation.

## "BANKERS AND BANDITS."

STOCKHOLM, February 12th. M. Zinovief, the virtual dictator at Petrograd, addressing the Petrograd Soviet on January 27th, stigmatised the Peace conference at Paris as a gathering of bankers, bourgeoisie, and bandits, and declared that the Prinkipo proposal was a ruse of the Allies to weaken the Soviet resistance. The Bolsheviks would send representatives to Prinkipo only in order to force the Allies to unmask, and would not discontinue offensive operations.

## ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

LONDON, February 12th. A communiqué from Paris, dated February 11th, states that the Supreme War Council, on Saturday, agreed to establish only decides immediate economic questions during the Armistice period, and should not be confused with the proposed Economic Commission, which will advise the Peace Conference regarding the treatment of economic questions affecting peace terms.

## BELGIAN CLAIMS.

PARIS, February 12th. M. Huymans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, has presented Belgium's claims before the Peace Conference Committee. Belgium desires abrogation of the Treaties providing for the attitude of neutrality and demands recognition of the Dutch-Belgian Frontier and freedom of navigation in the Scheldt estuary from Antwerp to the sea by the restitution to Belgium of the Dutch zone on the left and west of the Scheldt.

Belgium also demands a portion of Dutch Limburg along the right of the Meuse from Maastricht to Roermond, and the return of the German districts of Montjoie and Malmédy, of which the population is purely Walloon, and was Belgian until 1815.

M. Huymans submitted that "Luxemburg should elect to join France or Belgium, in order to guard against the repetition of a German invasion." He did not refer to the Belgian Congo question.

## THE PROLETARIAT.

LONDON, February 12th. At a conference of the Miners' Federation at Southport, the Chairman, Mr. Robert Smillie said that the Committee had unanimously decided against the acceptance of the Government's terms cabled yesterday.

LONDON, February 12th. A conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, held at Southport, decided by a majority of 3 to 1 to exclude the Press. Thus, the discussion on the Government's terms was held in private.

A communiqué was subsequently issued, merely stating that the Federation had resolved that "the Government's terms are not a reply to our demands," and they ratified the rejection of the terms.

The Miners' Federation Conference subsequently ratified the Executive Committee's decision to reject the Government terms, and instructed the Executive to submit a proposal regarding the next step, with the object of pressing their demands.

LONDON, February 12th. The Miners' Federation Executive recommended the miners to vote in favour of a strike.

The Miners' Federation Conference decided to take a strike ballot vote, returnable on February 24th. The strike notices will terminate on March 15th, if the ballot favours a strike.

## INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OUT.

NEW YORK, February 9th. A telegram from Butte (Montana) states that meetings organised by industrial workers resolved to strike for higher wages and shorter hours as a counter-stroke to mine-owners' reduction of wages by a dollar daily. Armed labour pickets prevented the miners from going to work. Agreements have been reached in the great textile strikes in New Jersey and Massachusetts, but the strike of engineers and bricklayers, as a result to the employers' threat of a lock-out against the carpenters who struck, will probably suspend building construction in the leading cities in the Eastern United States.

## GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 12th. The Weimar National Assembly elected Herr Ebert President of the German State by 277 out of 379 votes. Herr Posadowsky obtained 49 votes. Herr Ebert accepted the result of the election.

## JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINA.

Baron Hayashi, formerly Japanese Minister to China, has always been outspoken, but his outspokenness has become more marked since he relinquished the post of Minister to China. The Baron passed through Osaka on February 1 on his way to Tokyo. Interviewed on the train by a representative of the "Mainichi," the ex-Minister to China said:—

"There is a rumour that the Chinese peace delegates now at Paris are criticising Japan's attitude towards China and are insisting upon the repudiation of the Sino-Japanese Agreement. This must be considered as the proper attitude for them to adopt. Japan's policy towards her neighbour has hitherto been an unwise one in my opinion, and it is not surprising that the Chinese should take exception to it. It would indeed be well for Japanese statesmen and people to think better of their attitude. They say the Chinese Eastern Railway should be placed under the exclusive control of Japan instead of being put under Allied joint control. Such an attitude on their part must be denounced as being hardly in accord with the true object of Japan. So long as Japan's economic development in Manchuria and Mongolia is not interfered with there is no reason why the Japanese should oppose the management of the railway being taken over by this party or that. It is, indeed, high time for the Japanese to be disillusioned in their ambition for territorial aggrandisement, and to make earnest efforts for the cultivation of true friendship with China.

"The project of refunding the Boxer Indemnity to China has been pending since the days when I was appointed Minister to Peking, and as the present Cabinet is in favour of the idea the project will of course be carried out sooner or later. In my opinion the Chinese Government will be well advised to employ the refunded money for the improvement of education or charitable works.

"Some Japanese seem to be showing much impatience at the considerable delay that is taking place in the conclusion of peace, between North and South, but it must be remembered that just as Tokyo people have characteristics different from Osaka people so the Chinese and Japanese are different in nature in many respects. It is not easy for Japanese of insular spirit to fathom the inclination of the Chinese people, who are of a continental frame of mind. There is nevertheless no doubt that differences between the contending parties in China will be amicably settled in the end.

"There is much talk about the abolition of racial discrimination. Although it is impossible for its abolition to be secured all at once as the Japanese desire, yet the situation will gradually improve. Generally speaking the Japanese become too easily excited over diplomatic matters. Some members of the Diet indulge in such absurd diplomatic interpellations that they only result in impairing Japan's interests. They ought to act with greater circumspection."

## CHURCH SERVICES.

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

SERVICIOR-DEI, Feb. 16th.

Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.)  
Matins (11 a.m.)  
Responses, Psalms: Venite, Kyrie, Gloria, Weldon and Rimbault's Te Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turler; Jubilate, Ouseley (3rd morning).  
Hymns, 493, 83.

N.B.—Psalms 79, verses 1, 3, 4, 5 and 14 in unison. Psalm 83, verses 1, 3, 4, 5 and 10 in unison. Hymn 224, verses 1, 3 and 5 in unison. Hymn 83, verses 1 and 5 in unison.

Holy Communion (12 noon.)

Evening (8 p.m.)  
Responses, Psalms: Psalms, Turler, Cooke, Heywood and Hopkins; Magnificat, Turler (3rd morning); Nunc Dimittis, Tonus Peregrinus (2nd evening).  
Hymns, 223, 123, 24.

N.B.—Psalms 82, verses 1, 4 and 5 in unison. Psalm 83, verses 1, 3, 4, 5 and 14 in unison. Hymn 84, verses 1, 4, 8 and 13 in unison. Hymn 85, verses 1, 4, 7, 9, 13 and 15 in unison. Hymn 182, verses 3 in unison. Hymn 24, verses 1 and 5 in unison.

## St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

SERVICIOR-DEI, Feb. 16th.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

Opening Voluntary.

Responses, Psalms: Venite, Kyrie, Gloria, Weldon and Rimbault's Te Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turler; Jubilate, Ouseley (3rd morning).  
Hymns, 363 (A & M 331), 377, 48 (A & M 214), 448 (A & M 318).

Opening Voluntary.

Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.  
Responses, Psalms: Psalms, Turler, Cooke, Heywood and Hopkins; Magnificat, Turler (3rd morning); Nunc Dimittis, Tonus Peregrinus (2nd evening).  
Hymns, 373, 319, 490 (A & M 370), 20.

Vesper Hymn.

Note: Choir Practice next Thursday at 8.0 p.m.

## Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, February 16th.

Morning Service, 11 a.m.  
Hymns, 333, 226, 44, 231.

Subject: "Canst thou Not?"  
Evening Service, 8 p.m.  
Hymns, 373, 205, 169, 131.  
Subject: The Joy of the Lord.  
Communion at 7.  
Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

## St. Peter's Church, West Point.

Sunday, Feb. 16th, 1919.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.  
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.  
Preacher: Mr. T. F. Fleming.

## Peak Church.

8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

## The Gospel, Hall.

10 & 12 P. M. Prizes Street.

Weekly Services—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only, 11 a.m.  
Coptic Meeting, 8 p.m.  
Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study, 8 p.m.  
Friday, Ladies' Bible study, 5.30 p.m.  
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

## First Church of Christ—Scientist, MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11 a.m.  
Wednesdays, 6.30 p.m.

## Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchoi.

Morning Service, 10.15 a.m.  
Evening Service, 6.15 p.m.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

## St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

## Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenalee.

Mass at 8.7 and 9.30 a.m.  
High Mass at 8 a.m.  
6.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

## BEWARE OF COLDS.

CHILDREN are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. This is why all medical authorities say beware of colds. For the quick cure of colds, whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and consumption, see Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It is a safe and pleasant remedy, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.



## NOTICES.

# Tycos

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FROM the small beginning in a single room at Rochester, New York, U.S.A., in 1851 the Tycos Thermometer industry has grown to the world's largest Thermometer plant. It turns out more than fifteen complete Thermometers every working minute. An unbroken line of Temperature Indicating, Recording and Controlling Instruments, from the delicate Fever Thermometer to the Fery Pyrometer registering several thousand degrees.

This factory covers 200,000 square feet of floor space.

Tycos Products are the offerings of a great institution faithfully serving the best interests of all mankind throughout the world.

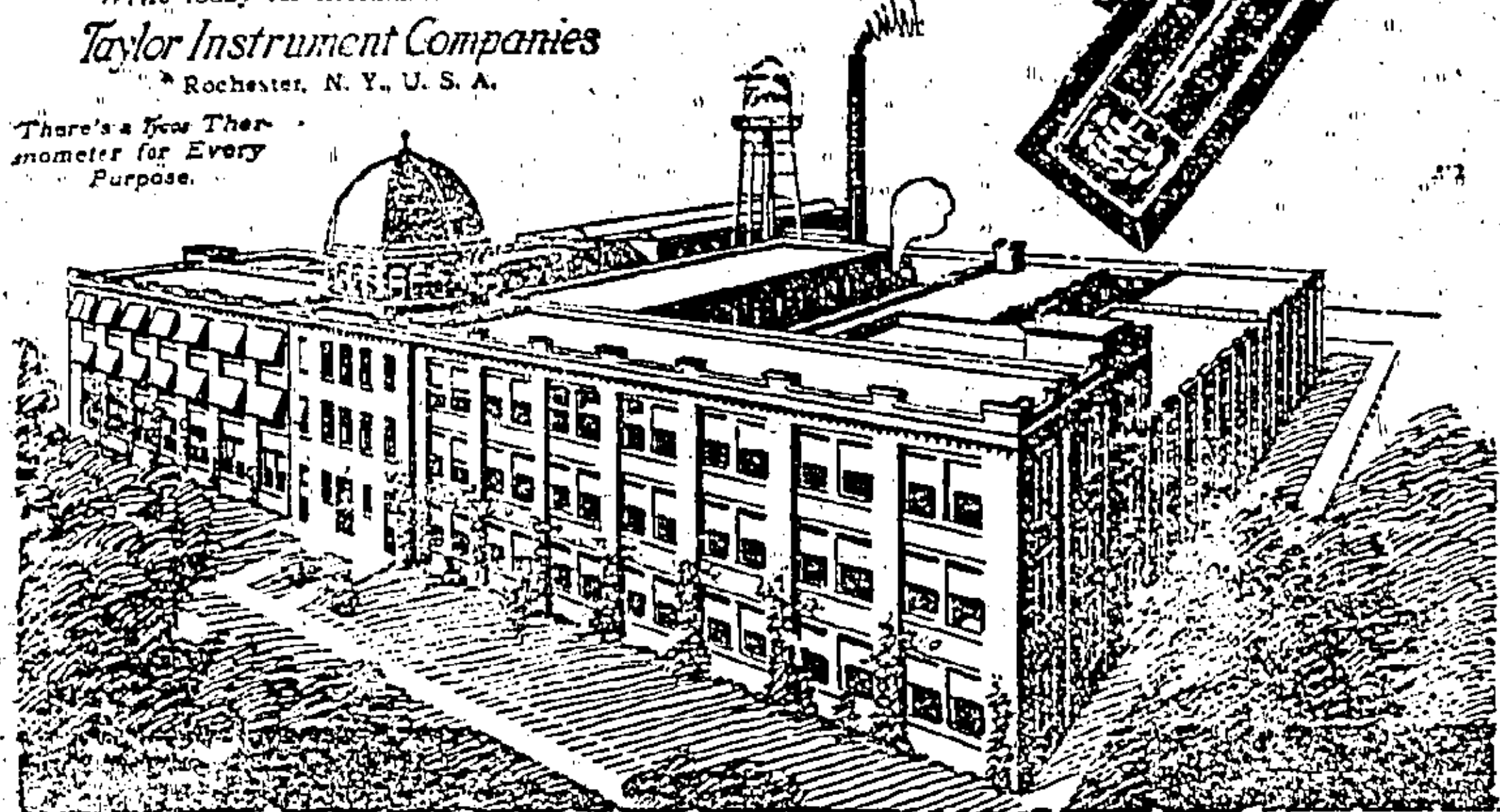
The Tycos Mark will be found on the following:

Household Thermometers Industrial Thermometers  
Pyrometers Temperature, Pressure and Time Regulators  
Hygrometers Hydrometers Barometers Pocket Compresses  
Surveying Compasses Air Meters Hand Levels  
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There's a New Ther-  
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Purpose.



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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS  
For Ladies and Gentlemen.  
HAS ARRIVED.

FURS: Neckband and Muff \$11. to \$185.  
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INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK CORDIALLY  
INVITED.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DIARRHŒA, and is the only  
Specific in  
**CHOLERA**  
and  
**DYSENTERY.**

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably  
relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation  
of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects;  
and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sole Manufacturers:  
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London, S.E.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND  
C & B  
FINEST  
MIDLOTHIAN ROLLED OATS

A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—unrivalled for Breakfast.

AS THE BEST PREPARATION OF OATS

## INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
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## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## WISEMAN, LTD.

To celebrate the opening of our new and spacious Dancing Room  
**DINNER DANCES**

will be held on

**MONDAY, 17th February**

and

**FRIDAY, 21st February.**

DINNER ..... \$1.00  
DANCE ..... \$1.00

**FULL STRING ORCHESTRA**

**TEA DANCE**

on Wednesday, 19th February.  
Tickets for Dance 50 cents.

Manager: D. M. GOODALL.

## THEATRE ROYAL

## GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

In aid of the Ministering League Funds  
(VICTORIA BRANCH.)

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF  
His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government,  
His Excellency Major-General Ventris,  
Sir William and Lady Rees Davies,  
Commodore and Mrs. Gurner.

**Saturday, 22nd February,**  
**at 9.15 p.m.**

Prices: Dress Circle and Orch. Stalls ... \$3.00  
Stalls ..... \$2.00  
Pit and Gallery ..... \$1.00

Booking at **MOUTRIE'S.**

## NOTICES.



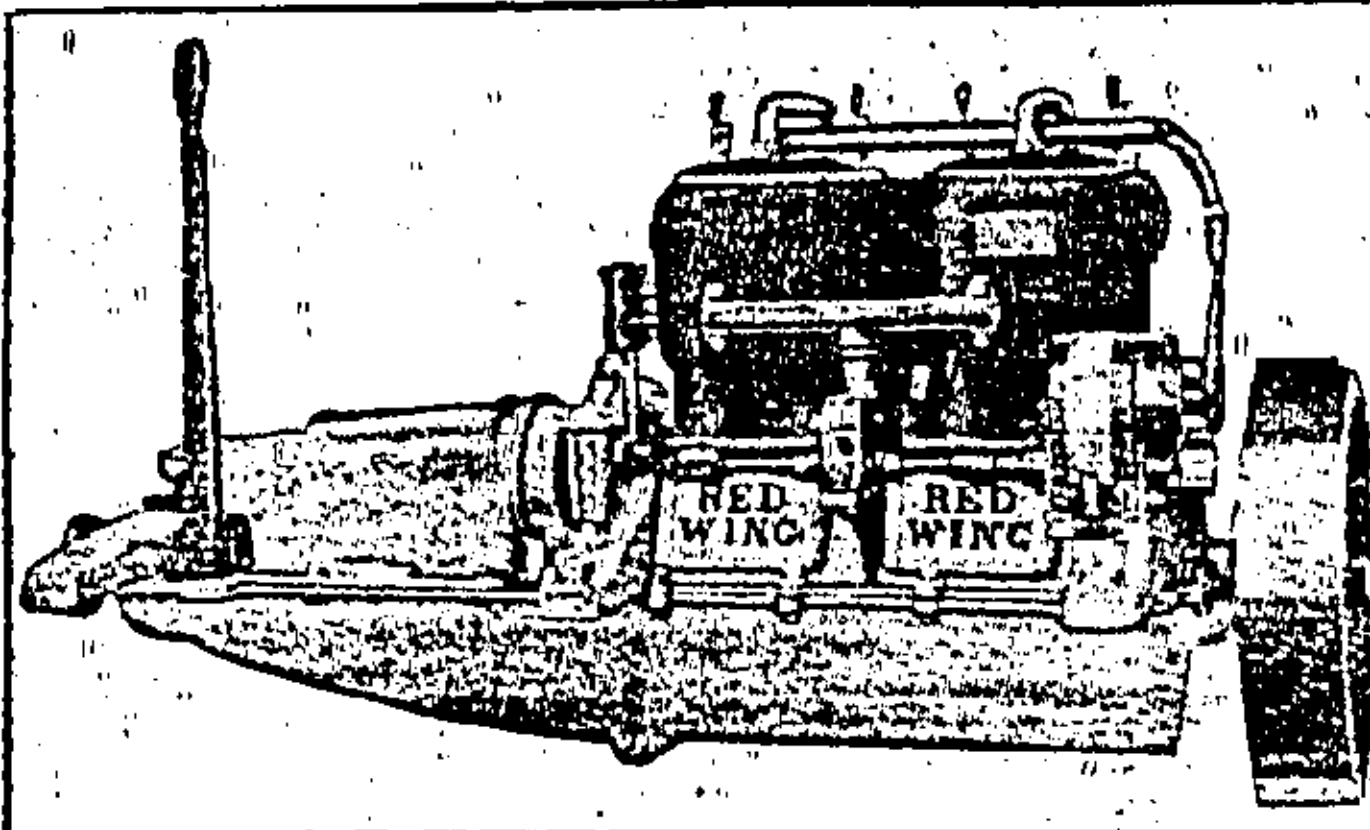
## "SOLIGNUM"

THE ONLY REMEDY AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF  
WOODWORK BY WHITE ANTS AND DRY-ROT.  
"SOLIGNUM"  
DOES NOT EVAPORATE, CRACK OR PEEL, BUT  
SEARCHES RIGHT INTO THE WOOD.

Sole Agents:  
**ARNHOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.**  
1A, Chater Road. Phone 1500.



THE RED WING ENGINE HAS  
BEEN MANUFACTURED FOR THE  
PAST 17 YEARS. IT IS THEREFORE  
NOT A NEW AND UNTRIED PRODUCT.  
IT HAS STOOD UP DAY IN AND DAY OUT  
IN THE SEVEREST SERVICE, WHICH THE  
MANY THOUSANDS IN USE WILL TESTIFY.



## THE RED WING MOTOR.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED AT ALL TIMES TO SUPPLY  
ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE RED WING  
MOTOR OR TO GIVE A PRACTICAL DEMON-  
STRATION OF WHAT THE MOTOR CAN DO.

SOLE AGENTS—  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG.

## ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS.

FEBRUARY 14, 1919.

KAI PING, French, 177 tons, from  
Haiphong, Capt. Larnier, Sing. Reg.  
C43.

MYLIE, Chi., 1,333 tons, from Shanghai,  
Capt. Majes, Moller, A34.

SORACRI MARU, Jap., 1,235 tons,  
from Yokohama, Capt. Noda, M.S.K., B47.

MAKUSA MARU, Jap., 1,370 tons,  
from Swatow, Capt. Kitano, O.S.K.,  
wharf.

INDUS MARU, Jap., 2,703 tons, from  
Molli, Capt. Bachura, O.S.K., wharf.

SUMATRA MARU, Jap., 4,567 tons,  
from Nagasaki, Capt. Ueda, O.S.K.,  
wharf.

BANRI MARU, Jap., 2,348 tons, from  
Batavia, Capt. Morita, Dodwell,  
A35.

VERDUN, French, 174 tons, from  
Peking, Capt. Michel, Sing. Reg., C49.

HOKODATE MARU, Jap., 733 tons,  
from Canton, Capt. Gaketai, M.B.R.,  
C44.

## CLEARANCES.

FEBRUARY 14, 1919.

WILIS, Dutch, 10 a.m., for San  
Francisco via Nagasaki, J.C.J.L.

WA SUN, Brit., 2 p.m., for K.C. Wan  
Wang Hing.

DRUFAR, Norw., 12.20 p.m., for  
Bangkok via Swatow, China Siam S.S.

KOYO MARU, Jap., 2 p.m., for  
Keelung, O.S.K.

HAIPHONG, Brit., 2 p.m., for Foochow  
via Swatow, D.L. & Co.

YUENSANG, Brit., 4 p.m., for Manila  
J.M. & Co.

DUNERA, Brit., 4 p.m., for Bombay  
via Singapore, P. & O.

KASADO MARU, Jap., 4 p.m., for  
Bombay via Singapore, O.S.K.

FEBRUARY 15, 1919.

TENYO MARU, Jap., noon, for San  
Francisco via Shanghai, T.K.K.

QUAM MARU, Jap., 8 a.m., for  
Takao, M.B.K.

PHEUMPHEN, Brit., 8 a.m., for  
Wuhu, Wo Fat Seng.

RATSURA MARU, Jap., 10 a.m., for  
Singapore, Carroll Bros.

HAKODATE MARU, Jap., 8.30 a.m.,  
for Nagoya, M.B.K.

INDUS MARU, Jap., 10 a.m., for  
Marseilles via Singapore, O.S.K.

## DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

Get rid of every cold as quickly as  
possible. It is the forerunner of  
all pulmonary trouble, and pneumonia  
may develop in a few hours. Tate  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a  
simple thing to do, but the effect is mar-  
vellous. For sale by all Chemists and  
Storekeepers.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE

Tel. No. **CORONET** Tel. No.  
1743. 1743.

FEBRUARY 13, 14, 15 & 16, 1919.

**WILLIAM S. HART**

IN

**"HELL'S HINGES."**

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**

IN

**"CHARLIE AT THE SHOW"**

FATTY'S CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE.

**BRITISH GAZETTE, No. 487.**

Booking at **ROBINSON'S.**

## VICTORIA THEATRE

FEBRUARY 13, 14, 15 & 16,  
at 9.15 P.M.

AMERICAN GAZETTE, No. 24.

**"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"**

Epoch 6  
"The Three Vengeances."

In this epoch the Count rapidly completes his schemes for the  
downfall of the three men who were responsible for his years of misery  
at the Chateau d'If.

**COTTRELL BROTHERS**

Eccentric Acrobats.

Mrs. Sophie Cottrell in Songs and Dances.

MATINEES.—On Sunday, 16th, at 3 p.m.

**"THE MAN INSIDE"** Presenting Edwin Stevens.

## HONGKONG THEATRE.

FEBRUARY 13, 14, 15 & 16.

Showing a Paramount Feature in 5 parts

**LOUISE HUFF**

IN

**"DESTINY'S TOY"**

Also Gazette & Comics.

TUESDAY, 18th, MATINEE at 3.15 p.m.

Showing:—"THE DAUGHTER OF MAC GREGOR."

A beautiful Paramount Photo-Play in 5 parts.

# BUY TO-DAY

## ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND TICKETS

### LAST DAY OF SALE

**\$5.00**

ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, STORES,  
CLUBS and HOTELS.

**\$5.00**

HALF PROCEEDS IN AID OF DESERVING WAR CHARITIES.